The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. NUMBER 33.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance. If not paid in advance $2,50 will be charged.

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3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
¼ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
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☞ For all advertisements displayed by cuts, ten per cent additional will be charged.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

J. W. GRANDY, Jr., attorney at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st. opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

DR. I. T. ANDREWS, Dentist, office in North Carolinian building. v1n51-1y.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

FRANK M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & Bro. drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils &c. South West corner Church and Road Sts. 45-1y.

DR. GRUMBEIN & CO., drugs, paints, oils &c. South East cornor of Main and Road Sts. 45-1y.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 35 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

SURVEYING.

W. H. Weatherly. Topographical Drawing and Surveying in all its branches.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r, Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

J. L. WINNER'S Galery of Art, over Butt's Drug Store, Road street. 5—1y.

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Thursday evening—in Summer at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Silas Randall, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown, M. B Culpepper. Treasurer—Geo. W. Bell. Attorney, C. W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—Jos. Commander. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m.—S. School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev M. H. Vaughan Rector.—Sunday School at 9 a. m. Services 10½ a. m., and 4½ p. m. Service in chapel for colored people at 8 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R. R. Overby.—Sunday services at 7½ o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Friends Meeting every Sabbath at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Dr. Wm. Underwood.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achoree, No 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, B F Keaton; Register of Deeds, M B Culpepper; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, C W Grandy, Jr, Hugh Kale, Benjamin Johnston.—Represents 1st, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Northampton and Halifax.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the counties of Pasquotank (Court held on 10th Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Elizabeth City,) Bertie, (Court held on 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Windsor,) Camden, (Court 12 Monday after first Monday in March and October) Chowan, (Court 6th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Edenton,) Currituck, (Court 14 Monday after the first Monday in March and October—County seat Currituck C. H.,) Gates, (Court 4th Monday after the 1st in March and October—County seat Gatesville,) Hertford, Court 3rd Monday in March and October—County seat Winton,) Perquimans, (Court 8th Monday after 1st Monday in March and October—County seat Hertford,) and Dare, (Court in June and January—County seat Roanoke Island.) Judge Hon. CHARLES C. POOL. Elizabeth City; Solicitor, Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON, Hertford.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Elizabeth City; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. Jan. 20 70.

LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10-1y C. B. BROTHERS.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building, etc. SAMUEL T. MEADS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

FRANK M. COOK, JEWELER,

ELIZABETH CITY, NORTH CAROLINA,

Keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of the

FINEST JEWELRY.

Gold and silver and patent lever, lepine, an other

WATCHES,

Fob, vest, and guard chains, chatelains, keys, seals, charms, gold and silver pencils, silver spoons, breastpins, earrings, bracelets, cuff pins, etc. REPAIRING

of watches, clocks, musical boxes, accordeons, etc., done with promptness and despatch.

☞ Accordeons and Sewing Machines for sale, also repaired. 8-1y

RUFUS K. SPEED,

Life and Fire Insurance Agent, North America Mutual Life Insurance Co., 17 and 19 Warren St., New York. Capital $5,500,000. $1,350,000 on deposit with the State of New York for security of Registered Policies. All Policies *now issued* by the North America are registered free of charge to the Policy-holder. Every Registered Policy has upon its face the Seal of the State of New York, with a certificate that it is "secured by Pledge of Public Stocks or Bonds and Mortgages," Registry makes the claim a certainty.

Farmers and Mechanics Life Insurance Co., 49 Wall St. New York. Young, Vigorous, Healthy. Issues all desirable forms of Policies at remarkably reasonable rates.

P. S. Mr. L. C. Dashiell will attend to my Insurance business during my absence this Winter.

Nov. 18th, 1870'—4m.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, also Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

T. T. WHITCOMB.

CASH DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, SHIP CHANDLERY &c., &c.

In the Shannon building, So. West cor. Main and Water Street.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. CITY, May 19, 1870-1y.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

36—1y.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24-1y

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

☞ Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870-tf.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

T. D. Pendleton, Proprietor.

This well-known house is located conveniently for the traveling public, being near the boat landing. Especial attention is aken to make guests comfortable. Charges moderate. 22-1y

HENRY B. COLEMAN.

Practical Painter and Grainer. Also practical Paper Hanger.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. May 12, 1870. 1y.

Poetry.

The Broad Creed.

Truth is one;
And in all lands beneath the sun,
Whose hath eyes to see may see
The tokens of its unity.
No scroll of creed its fullness warps,
We trace it not by school-boy maps,
Free as the sun and air it is
Of latitude and boundaries.
In Vedic verse, in dull Koran,
Are messages of good to man;
The angels to our Ayran sires
Talked by the earliest household sires.

Nor doth it lesson what he taught,
Or make the gospel Jesus brought
Less precious, that His lips retold
Some portion of that truth of old;
Denying not the proverb seers,
The tested wisdom of the years;
Confirming with his own impress
The common law of righteousness.
We search the world for truth; we cull
The good, the pure, the beautiful
From graven stone and written scroll,
From all old flower-fields of the soul;
And, weary seekers of the best,
We come back laden from the quest.
To find that all the sages said
Is in the book our mother read.
And all our treasure of old thought
In His harmonious fullness wrought,
Who gathers in a sheaf complete
The scattered blades of God's own wheat,
The common growth that maketh good
His all-embracing Fatherhood.
Wherever through the ages rise
The altars of self-sacrifice.
Where love its arms has opened wide.
Or man for man has calmly died,
I see the same white wings outspread
That hovered o'er the Master's head!
I trace His presence in the blind
Pathetic gropings of my kind—
In prayers for sin and sorrow wrung,
In cradle hymns of life they sung,
Each in its measure, but a part
Of the unmeasured Over Heart:
And with a stronger faith confess
The greater that it owns the less.

For fear I aught that science brings
From searching through material things;
Content to let its glasses prove,
Not by the letter's coldness move
The Myriad worlds on word that course
The spaces of the universe;
Since everywhere the spirit walks
The garden of the heart and talks
With man, as under Eden's trees,
In all its varied languages.
Why mourn above some hopeless flaw
In the stone tables of the law,
When Scripture every day afresh
Is traced on tables of the flesh?
By inward sense, by outward signs,
God's presence still the heart divines!
Through deepest joy of him we learn,
In sorest grief to Him we turn,
And reason stoops its pride to share
The child-like instinct of a prayer.

Selected Story.

Brought to the Point.

CHAPTER I.

"Do you believe in spirits, Captain Slade?"

And the speaker looked up seriously form her drawing, balancing an H. B. on a very dainly little finger.

Those two, Rosie Brandon and Arthur Slade, would have made a very pretty picture, now that art delights in depicting modern young ladies in "costumes," and gentlemen of the period, instead of gods and goddesses in nothing particular. Rosie was like her name, having a dear little face with a rosebud mouth, and being very pleasant to look at; and Captain Slade, who was evidently of that opinion also, looked well matched with her, being as fine a specimen of a gentleman as you might wish to see.

"Well that depends on what you mean by the word, Miss Brandon," he replied abstractedly. "It has a rather wide signification."

"I mean," she said, laying her pencil down, and still more serious, "that if you love any one very, *very* much, is it possible that they may come to you after death—just possible, you know," she added. "Don't reason me out of the idea, as I know you are going to do. I like to believe it."

"Then I won't say word about it," he said his face suddenly flushing; "but in turn I will ask you a question which is of far more importance to me. I have been afraid to say anything about it, for you are so much to good for me—but I can't keep quiet longer. Rosie—my darling, do you think you could——"

"Mr. Smithers, if you pleas, miss," and at this most inopportune moment, a lank young curate was ushered in.

Was ever anything more provoking? Rosie felt as if she could have cried with vexation, and the captain glared at him as if his coming were a personal insult. Mr. Smithers, however, being preoccupied and shortsighted, saw neither Arthur's frowns nor Rosie's blushes, but plunged into an account of school-treat preparations, the widow's tea, etc.

By the time these subjects were exhausted the family party had collected, and any chance for a farther *tete-a-tete* for the two was gone. Arthur stood pulling his moustache, and now and then furtively looking at Rosie, who drew diligently, though, it must be confessed, more to the detriment of her picture than otherwise.

"Have you any commission for me in town, Mrs. Brandon?" he said at last, ruefully looking at his watch. "I have to go up to-day on business, but I only stay the night."

If Captain Slade would bring home a valuable brooch, which had been repaired it would be so much safter than sending it through the post, and a line to the jeweller could be written in a moment. When the note was written, Arthur took leave of all Rosie's sisters in order, and then coming to her, held out his hand with a wistful look. The soft little fingers were trembling and cold, but he felt sure they slightly returned his pressure; and he went away happier though disappointed.

CHAPTER II.

"Oh, Mrs. Brandon, what do you think?" exclaimed Miss Smithers, bursting the next day into the room where that good lady was sewing. "There has been such a railway accident! The train from London has been run into, and ever so many people killed! Poor Mr. Binks, and Mrs. James at the corner, and that good-looking young Captain Slade, and ——"

"Captain Slade! how very shocking!" cried Mrs. Brandon. "We know him quite well, and—oh, dear! my diamond brooch——Why, Rosie, my child, what is the matter?"

For poor little Rosie, with a dreadful look in her eyes, and her lips white and parted, was standing close at hand. As her mother spoke she made a step forward and fell fainting. Miss Smithers departed amid the general confusion to remark confidentially to a friend or two that Rosie Brandon had fits; she had just left her in one. She always thought that red and white complexion really very unwholesome, though people admired it.

When Rosie opened her eyes again, in bewilderment that slowly grew to a dull, intolerable pain, she steadfastly refused to answer the questions that were asked her. "I want to be alone, quite alone!" moaned the poor child, and so they laid her on the drawing room sofa. How shockingly bright was the summer day now! though only a short time since the sunshine seemed to be in accord so well with her happy heart. They closed the Venetian blinds, drew heavy curtains over the glass door that led into the garden, leaving it open that a breath of air might steal through the folds, and lest her—to have a nice little sleep, they said.

A nice sleep! What a mockery all the tender household saying had been to her! None knew of her grief, for Rosie had been shy of speaking of the scarcely found happiness. She felt as if the past and future had been blotted out, as if nothing ever could happen again—ever had happened—but this one horrible event. And yet she wondered why she could not cry. Did she love him less than her pet canary that died last week? No, not last week—years, ages ago, when she was herself, and had a heart, instead of this leaden weight that did not feel, only pressed all the life out of her.

"Oh, if she could die and go to Arthur! But she could not die. She would go on living for a length of years, and her youth would pass and wrinkles come, and her pretty hair grow thin, and even her love would fade in the long years, only leaving her a sad and spiritless old maid. And poor little Rosie's mind wandered in those sad labyrinths of thought hour after hour, as she lay in the darkened room. One memory after another passed before her, each more full of pain than the other. Only yesterday she was sitting at her drawing, and saw him coming in from the garden through that very door, now so heavily curtained. She lived that scene over again in her mind, feverishly recalling every word and look. She had told him an old legend of the house they lived in, and then she remembered what she had said about spirits, and his look, and the half spoken words. How she hated Mr. Smithers for interrupting them. If she could only have told one word of her love! but now Arthur would never know it. Ah! if her belief were true, and his spirit could come to her, and show her that "love is stronger than the grave."

All at once a sudden light broke on the darkness. She turned her heavy eyes, and there, there between the curtains stood her lost love in the sunshine, looking tenderly at her.

Rosie half-raised herself, held out her trembling hands, and cried—"Arthur, my love, you have come to me. I am not afraid; I am not at all afraid."

"Afraid of what, darling?" replied the phantom in a tone of the greatest surprise. "Come to you? Of course I have—straight from the station. Have you a headache that the room is so darkened?"

The last words were lost upon Rosie. He was kneeling by her, her head was on his breast, and a torrent of tears was actually spoiling the spectre's shirt front. Gradually, with great difficulty, he learned the truth; and by dint of soothing and caressing, and laughing at her, the tears dwindled into an occasional sob, the color came back to the rosebud mouth, the light to the eyes, and Rosie was herself again.

"It was all that gossiping Miss Smithers," Arthur explained. "That family seems destined to annoy us. I had intended coming by that train". (Rosie shuddered, and had to be restored with a kiss), "but I found my business would not let me. I was vexed at the time, little thinking from what I was preserved I mentioned to Miss Smithers, by chance, what time should come back; and as I did not turn up by that train, she added me to her list of killed and wounded. Of course I hurried here directly I returned, and came in this way, hoping to find you alone. I was in a dreadful suspense, and when I heard my darling's first words——"

"But I should never have said them," whispered Rosie, blushing very much, "if I hadn't thought you were——"

"A ghost," he answered, laughing. "I know that it was owing to a certain young lady's belief in apparitions that I was spared the torture of making an offer; for it is a torture to a shy fellow like me. Now don't say a word more: but keep quiet and get your nerves all right again."

Rosie pleaded to say one word, which was—"I never cried at all about you, Arthur, until I found nothing had happened to you."

But he didn't seem to take that very much to heart.

According to the rules of fiction, Rosie ought to have had brain fever, and even to have furnished a touching death bed scene; but all the effects of her fright on this unromantic young person were, that she did not get quite strong for a few days, during which time a great deal of Captain Slade's company was required to divert and amuse her.

In after years, when little Rosies and Arthurs clamored for a story, some one would say, "Ask mamma is she ever saw a ghost?" But there would be no reply.

Communicated.

Cutting Wood and Making Fires.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Your paper of the 5th of January, contained an article over the signature of "J," condemning the practice of a certain Public School in this Township, in consequence of the boys being required to cut the wood and make the morning fires for the school room. He asks three questions with regard to the school laws and therein offers three objections if said questions are to be answered in the affirmative. His first question is, "Does the law give the teacher or school commissioners any claim upon the time of the scholar before or after school hours?" Now, sir, I will first answer his questions, and then notice his objections as briefly as possible. In answer to the first question; I say yes; the law gives the teacher authority over the pupil from the time he leaves the premises of his parent or guardian, until he shall have returned home, after the school has been closed for the day. This appears to me to be a wise provision, for it is the only means of protection for the weak and defenseless against the domineering and strong. His second question is, "Does it (the law) authorize the teacher to compel a scholar to devote a portion of his time during school hours to anything else than his proper studies?" This I consider may be answered in the affirmative. All legal tribunals, so far as I have been informed, have invariably decided, that the teacher, in the shool room, stands "*in loco parentis.*" It is a settled maxim, that a parent, provided there is no injury caused, may compel a child to do any kind of labor he may think best for the common good of his family: therefore if the teacher, in relation to his pupils, stands in the place of parent, he has the right to compel a pupil to perform any kind of labor, he may think best for the common good of the school, if there is no danger of said pupil being injured morally, mentally or physically. If such power was not delegated to a teacher, all schools, without a servant continually in the room, would be a failure: for if the teacher has not the authority to compel a boy to make the morning fire, he has no right to make him feed the fire with fuel, when it is burnt down; and if he has not the power to compel him to cut wood for the school room, he has not the right to require him to bring a bucket of water. His third question is, "Has the teacher authority by law to expel a scholar from school without a hearing before the Board of Commissioners." This question, I think, may be answered in the affirmative. The law gives the teacher authority to expel a pupil from school for open defiance of his authority, or willful violation of the rules and regulations of the school. The teacher may expel for any good cause and then report to the Committee, who have the right to object, (but not to expel), then appeal, if they object, is made to to the County Examiner, who decides whether expulsion shall be final or not. If a teacher had not the power to expel a disobedient pupil from his school, his authority would be a nullity and his scoool would be in a constant state of confusion. Now, sir, I will notice his objections. His first objection is that the boys are required to make the morning fires. He first, says, "in cold weather this should be done at least one hour before school commences." With regard to this, his opinion does not agree with my experience; for I am certain, that with a good stove and dry wood for fuel, an ordinary room will be comfortably warmed in fifteen minutes, after the fire has been kindled. Secondly, he says, "The scholar who is appointed to make the fires may be unable to attend school that day, the consequence then is that the hour for opening school arrives and the room is not in comfortable order." In answer to this, I would say, all transactions of life are subject to accident. If a person should be employed to make the fires, he might from real or imaginary causes be guilty of tardiness and thereby fail to have the room comfortably warmed. If a steamer with the mail on board, should become injured in her machinery, and thereby so retard the arrival of the mail, as to cause the failure of several mercantile houses; would that be a sufficient reason why the mail should not be carried by steamer?

I think it is more benefit than injury to the boys to make the morning fires, for it teaches them punctuality and dispatch in business, which will powerfully aid them in working their way through the journey of life. His second objection is that the boys are required to cut wood for the school room. He says, "some persons may have none but girls, or quite small children to send, while others who pay their just share of taxes and too when they should be employed at their studies, to prepare the wood which is for the common benefit." In answer to this, I would say, that it is the natural consequences of civilization that the mighty must use a part of his power for the benefit of the helpless. When the country is invaded by war, are the aged and infirm men, the fragile females and the helpless children drawn out in martial array to meet the foe on the battle-field? no, the athletic men, in the prime of life, have to undergo the fatigue of war and face the danger of the cannon's mouth. Does not the taxes of the childless man's property pay for the schooling of the non tax-payer's child? Then why complain because a large boy has to cut wood to make a delicate female or a liltle boy comfortable. So far as I can see, the boy is benefited by it, for by it he has performed an act of humanity and is taught a lesson in philanthropy. I am confident that every Anatomist and Physiologist will bear me out in the assertion, that moderate manual labor will benefit the pupil both mentally and physically. His third objection arises from the teacher having the right to expel a pupil from school. He says, "This right should never be given to one individual." Again he says, "The taxpayers have rights and they should be protected by law so that no child could be deprived of the boon of a common school education except for incorrigibly bad conduct." In answer to this, I ask, does the judge ask if there is any hope, whereby the condemned criminal might become a good citizen and not receive the penalty, the law awards his crime? no; he passes the sentence of the law upon him. To breathe the fresh air is the privilege of all; but the condemned felon incarcerated in the damp dungeon, has forfeited his right thereto. All individuals have rights which should be respected, but if they exercise those rights to the detriment of others, they thereby forfeit them. So it is with the pupil at school. If his conduct is such as to injure the school more than the school can benefit him, he has forfeited his rights and is a fit subject for expulsion, that the majority may be protected. Lastly, he proposes a remedy for these imaginary evils. He thinks "the people's taxes should pay for making the morning fires and furnishing the fuel prepared for use." Now, sir, the people think they are already heavily taxed, considering the impoverished state of the country; but if it were not so, would it not be better for wellfed and warmly clad boys to perform that small amount of labor and give the money to destitute females and their suffering children to help them procure fuel, food and clothing to protect them against the rigor of winter?

J. B.

E. City, Jan. 28, 1871.

Another pretty candidate for lecturing honors is Miss Sarah F. Ames, who has attracted some attention by her genius as a lecturer.

Nice wooden shoes are manufactured by the Swedish colony in Maine. A pair costs 40 cents, and only two hours' time is consumed in the manufacture.

Miscellaneous.

School Architecture.

NO. 1.

There are three requisites which should be understood and adaptation in the erection of every building devoted to educational purposes. These, named in the order of their importance, are Healthfulness, Aaption, and Appropriateness.

It is remarked by old, observing men that the average health of our people is less than it was a few generations ago. It such is the case, it is more than probable—perhaps altogether demonstrable—that much of this depreciation is attributable to the pernicious influences arising from the construction of our public and private buildings. "There is a curious but indisputable fact" says Downing in his admirable *Rural Essays*, "touching our present condition and appearance, as a nation of men, women and children, in which we Americans compare most unfavorable with the people of Europe, and especially with those of northern Europe—England and France, for example. It is neither in religion or morality, law or liberty. But in the bodily condition, *the signs of physical health*, and all that constitutes the outward aspect of the men and women of the United States, our countrymen, compare most unfavorably with all bnt absolutely starving classes on the other side of the Atlantic. So completely is this the fact, that, though we are unconscious of it at home, the first thing (especially of late years) which strikes an American returning from abroad is the pale and sickly countenances of his friends, acquaintances, and almost every one he meets in the streets of large towns—everyother man looking as if he had lately recovered from a fit of illnes." If this is a correct view of the general appearance of health and vigor among our men and women, how much solicitude should we feel for our children, and especially those which are confined for a considerable portion of their time in the unhealthy atmosphere of our modern school houses. The *unhealthiness* of school houses may be comprehended in a great measure, under the heads of *lighting, heating*, and *ventilation*.

The proper arrangement and management of light are much more important considerations than many imagine. Children confined in a white walled school-room, often facing the strong light of windows unprotected save by a muslin or a paper screen, compelled to read and write under the strong glare of rays crossing from each side of the room, can scarcely escape some optical injury; if they do, it is attributable more to the elasticity and energy of their organs than to human foresight and prudence in preventing the mischief. A few brief experiments will convince any one who doubts the correctness of these views. Those who for several hours have gazed at the snow will agree with us that it is a painful performance, and well calculated, if frequently repeated or long continued, to cause serious inconvenience, if not lasting injury. The snow-blindness of the Arctic travelers is a confirmation of the danger of subjecting the eyes to such severe service. Upon the same principle of nervous sensibility, no one can gaze at a minister who stands before a window or in front of a white wall without fatigue and pain. If great inconvenince is thus felt by the strong eyes of mature persons, in sitting an hour, for a sermon or a lecture, how much greater would be the danger of serious injury if it were continued for months of six hours a day. Nor should we be surprised at the frequent complaints of children, who are subject to headache and nervous irritability when their eyes are subject to such severe straining; heads that would not ache under such treatment must be veritable——blockheads. The school-room should be a light, cheerful place, to which the sun's rays might be admitted if desired. Sunshine is as necessary to the healthy growth and proper development of children as fresh air; but it does not follow there fore that rooms must be constructed to admit light from every side, so that the occupants sitting or facing in any direction will have its rays directly in their eyes. Why our school houses are constructed to admit light from three or four sides, and from five to twelve windows, as we have frequently observed, is to us a mystery. A school-room does not need more light than a bank, a counting-room, or an office; and yet there is scarcely a room built for these purposes expressly that admits light from more than one side, and never from more than two. It ought then, to be assumed as fundamental principle in building that scool-rooms should never be lighted from more than two sides.

Two objections to the principle just expressed will probably be suggested to the minds of some: the first is, that we would impair the ventilation; and the other, that the 'respective symmetry of the opposite sides, would be destroyed. The first objection we will answer when referring especially to that cause of unhealthfulnes in school-buildings. The objection in regard to the symmetry is easily disposed of. The large majority of our school-houses consist of one school room: the walls of these should correspond with the cardinal points of the compass. The house should also be placed with its side to the north, that a greater space might be afforded for Geographical Maps, which should if possible, always be hung on that side. The north wall should be plain on the inside, thus affording a surface for an extended blackboard—one of the indispensable tools of the shool-room, and of which we have never heard there was too much. To preserve the external symmetry, false windows may be inserted on the outside of the wall, corresponding with the other side of the house. Nothing is lost in the external beauty of the house, and much is gained in healthfulness and facilities for instruction.

And in this connection a few words upon the subject of window-shutters may not be amiss. These are generally hung on the outside of the window, and are intended for protection against 'ouside barbarians' rather than for beauty or for shelter for those within. But when reliance is placed on such auxiliaries for the preservation of property, the property is seldom or never preserved. Neglect of teacher or janitor, wind, frost, snow, and bad fastenings, conspire to render them of little practical value. If, however, neat Venitian blinds with movable slats were hung on the inside of the windows, the light might be tempered to suit the necessities of the school; they would be easily and conveniently closed, and given an air of neatness and comfort, the very reverse of that produced by the above named.

Unhealthfulness may be the result of improper heating. Nor is this the only question, though it is the most important connected with this subject; for the great number of school-buildings destroyed by fire makes the manner of heating, whether by open fire-places, close stoves, hot air furnaces, or steam, a matter of great consideration. In school houses containing many rooms the use of hot-air furnaces or steam might be discussed as a question where economy of fuel and labor, safety, healthfulness, cleanliness and comfort would have their due share of weight; but in the great mass of school houses the close stove will be used as the cheapest and most convenient means of generating heat.

Close stoves are, in school, a kind of necessary evil. Many rooms thus furnished have a long pipe or conductor to carry off the smoke. The stove is often heated to redness by the bustling activity of officious pupils, and the pipe, to facilitate the warming of the room, is so arranged that it carries its heated contents over the heads of the teacher or pupils. Acting as a long radiator, it throws off its heated rays upon the heads beneath, until the room is glowing with an excessive warmth, prejudical alike to health, comfort, and intellectual activity. Rooms thus heated are subject to great extremes of temperature, for, in order to decrease the excessive heat, the door or windows are opened, and the cold draught rushing in on the perspiring pupils checks the perspiration suddenly and lays the foundation for consumption in the coughs and colds that ensue. The high temperature of the school room is also deleterious, inasmuch as pupils are liable to contract colds by going out suddenly into the open air without stopping to furnish themselves with warmer clothing suited to the change. Every school should be furnished with a thermometer, in order to observe the temperature, which should range between 60° and 70°, but never exceed the latter. Such observation would prevent much of the headache and nausea attributable in part to this cause.

The Convention.

The Legislature being the creature of the Constitution it can exercise no powers inconsistent with the rules and regulations prescribed for its government. The Constitution *declares what shall be done, and what shall not be done*, and requires that the Legislature shall act in strict subordination to its commands. This then being the distinction between the organic law, and the creature of that organic law, the question arises, does the proposed bill for calling a Convention violate the Constitution? We think it clearly does so. Article XIII sec. 1 declares no Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. It is not provided that two-thirds of the members present may call a Convention, but two-thirds "*of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.*" This shows how guarded is the organic law about calling a Convention. It was intended that the Constitution should not be changed at every change of political sentiment. The power to change the organic law is here hedged in with hinderences. It was intended that no sudden change of the views of the people of the State should be sufficient to authorize a change of the Constitution. If the Constitution was to be changed by a Convention, "*two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly*" shall assent to its call. This clause is not unknown to the people of our State. It is a *verbatim* copy of the amended Constitution of 1835, and has received a Legislative construction from two different General Assemblies in this State, which I shall hereafter refer to.

It cannot be pretended that a Convention can be called under the above quoted clause, without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House. Then where is the authority for calling a Convention in the way and manner proposed? There is no grant in the Constitution authorizing such a procedure, and unless there be some delegation of authority authorizing the proposed Bill, then it must be beyond the power of the Legislature so to act, and is of no more efficacy than if any other one hundred and seventy citizens of the State should authorize the people to vote upon, the question of calling a Convention.

But say the advocates of this modern idea, if the people approve it, then it is all right—that they are sovereign, and their subsequent ratification of the action of the Legislature legalizes the step. By what kind of reasoning is this conclusion reached? In one sense

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb 9, 1871.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
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☞ WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention bill has passed. The election is to come off on the 13th of April and the Convention to be held on the 22d of May. This bill has been passed in open defiance of the Constitution. This matter is ably presented in an article from the *Old North State* which we copy on our first page this week. This election, called as it is in violation of the organic law, is only subjecting our already heavily ridden tax-payers to an uncalled for and unnecessary expense, because the action of a Convention thus held will be revolutionary and void.

As the question will be forced on us let us meet it at the ballot box and *vote it down*. We are not prepared for the expense, nor is the temper of the people in the proper mood to tamper with the organic law. The Constitution is ordained for permanance. The power of amendment is properly restricted. It is well that it is so. If the organic law could be changed at every recurring election by a mere majority of the Legislature, with the subsequent sanction of a mere majority of the people, there would be no permanency of government.

With all our objections to meddling with the Constitution at this time, had the Convention bill been adopted in accordance with the clear and plain provisions of the Constitution, we would have made the best of it. The action of the Convention might have been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. But as it is we are especially opposed to any Convention, because its action will unquestionably be decided by that high tribunal to be "revolutionary and void," as in the Rhode Island case referred to in the article on our first page.

ST. DOMINGO.

In reply to frequent inquiries respecting St Domingo we would say that it is one of the larger Islands lying South East of the United States. The natives of the island called it Hayti, which means "The Mountainous," but when COLUMBUS discovered it, the day being Supday, he named it "Dominica," which was the Latin of the Church for the Sabbath, but as Domingo is the Spanish for Sunday, it came to be generally known by the name of St Domingo, meaning Holy Sunday. When the blacks achieved their independence they resumed the aboriginal name of Hayti.

There are two parties in the Island—two separate Governments. The eastern portion is inhabited principally by Spaniards. They have set up a separate Government from the Haytian and call it Dominica, sometimes St Domingo. The two parties, one headed by Baez, the other by Cabral have kept up a civil war for some time. The latter is desirous of uniting both parts of the island under one Government as they were before the division in 1846; while the former wants to sell Dominica to the United States. When the Commissioners sent out by our Government return we may hope to have all the facts as to the condition of the Island and the wishes of the people.

RELIGIOUSLY AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The question of "religiously amending" the Constitution of the United States is agitated in some sections of the country. In our opinion these agitators are more zealous than wise. And we see that this is the view taken by the Methodist Preachers of Cincinnati. At a recent meeting they adopted "a series of resolutions declaring that the Constitution of the United States was not designed to express the religious beliefs of the American people;" that the amendment proposed is not "essential to the Christian character of the nation;" that the good results of amending the Constitution so as to secure a distinct acknowledgement of the Christian faith "would not compensate for the evils attending the agitation of such amending;" and "that the efforts of the Christian Church should be unremittingly devoted to reforming the country from its gross sins, such as profanity, intemperance, licentiousness and their kindred vices."

The view these clergymen take of the matter seems to us to be correct. Such an amendment could not result in any good to either Church or State. It would be the establishment of a State Religion in this country, and this would be subvasive of one of the fundamental principles upon which our Republic is established. The people are not prepared for this. They never will be.

A Democratic cotemporary says that the Republican Party is "regarded by every intelligent citizen as an incubus and a nuisance." Because of his brevity in language but few of his readers fully understand him. For "every intelligent citizen" he means every unrepentant enemy of the Government—every man who wishes to carry out the Frank Blair policy of undoing the legislation of the last five years. As this is what our cotemporary meant to write he should be obliged to us for the correction.

Before the election the Democrats made solemn professions of desiring Retrenchment and Reform. But no sooner did they convene at Raleigh than they agitated Impeachment which will cost the State ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS and have passed a Convention bill which will cost a hundred thousand more. All this to come out of the tax payer's pocket.

TEACHEE'S WAGES.

Within the past few weeks we have received communications from School Teachers complaining of the *low wages* paid them. We make them the excuse for offering a few suggestions as the *cause* and the *remedy*. We do it in all kindness, with the hope that it at least will not retard the progress we all desire.

If a young man should offer his services to labor at some mechanical business requiring the exercise of skill, he could not reasonably expect liberal wages, provided he had never learned the trade in which he proposed to engage. Now it is unfortunately too true that the great mass of those employed in the business of teaching in our common schools, were never educated with reference to that profession; *they have not learned the trade.* Is it very singular, therefore, if a low estimate should be put on the value of their services?

Happily, the demand for qualified teachers in the South is increasing. New fields for well-educated and thoroughly trained instructors are opening. Young men who desire to choose a profession that will insure a competence, and allow them to rise to honorable distinction, should not hesitate to choose the profession of teaching. Young women, too, who are willing to qualify themselves thoroughly for the occupation, may be certain of better compensation than can be realized in most other employments. A good workman will always demand the best wages, and it may be relied upon with certainty that teacher's wages will continue to increase in proportion as they qualify themselves and make their services valuable and desirable.

The social position of teachers in a community advances as they are better educated and better paid. Public opinion not only respects educated minds, but estimates a man very much according to the amount of money his services will command. The social rank of teachers has not always, in past years been a desirable one; amiable and good teachers have doubtless sometimes suffered because so many of the profession were ignoramuses. The numberless anecdotes told in olden times of country school-masters have not all been myths. But the profession of teachers in public estimate is now greatly changed; the position of teachers in society is no longer a doubtful one: they are taking rank with the leading minds of the country, and are destined to command such an influence as no other profession can, if they but rightly estimate their calling, and apply themselves accordingly. They have the matter in their own hands.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

In former issues of the NORTH CAROLINIAN we have called attention to the benefits that would result to farmers from Agricultural Clubs. They ought to be formed in each neighborhood, the members of which should meet periodically to discuss the questions connected with their avocation. We are glad to see that this matter—the question of forming township Farmers' Clubs—is being agitated by several of our cotemporaries. These home organizations, if formed and kept up, would do much toward improving the agriculture of each community. Let the meetings be large or let them be small, the discussions, the contrast of the different minds, the comparison of different opinions, and the making public of the different experiences, will not only tend to throw more light on the subjects talked about but will help all to clearer and better views, enabling them to use the information gained to profit.

The *Rural Carolinian* suggests the following plan of meeting, which, considering the sparse settlement of many of our agricultural sections, is perhaps a very good one:

"Meet once in each month at the houses of members, where a plain entertainment should be provided, everything costly and luxurious being excluded, as not compatible with the times. Here let a subject previously selected be discussed by members appointed for the purpose. The discussion need not assume the character of a debate unless members choose to make it such. Let *truth* be the great object in view, and let all attempts at display of oratorical talents be pretermitted. Let every member subscribe for a good newspaper, and whenever anything of interest occurs at the club meeting, let a note of it be furnished to the newspaper."

As for the subjects which may be profitably discussed, we might mention the following: Rotation of Crops. The proportion of land to be devoted to the cereals, to cotton, or other market crops Drainage. The preparation of the soil for crops and their subsequent cultivation. Manuring. The management of stock, &c. All these are important and much is to be learned respecting them. Let our farmers act. Let them put the ball in motion. They will be astonished to find how much may be gained by practically carrying out the suggestions we have made.

TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED.

No party since this Government of ours began has so fully and so triumphantly vindicated itself before the country as has the Republican Party now administering the affairs of the nation. In the canvas of 1868 it promised to equalize and reduce taxation as speedily as the public faith would admit. *It meant just what it said.* It has redeemed its every pledge. It has paid off *two hundred millions* of the national debt; it has made the greenbacks and fractional currency in the pockets of the people worth *sixty millions* more than they were then; it has reduced the national expenditures *eighty millions* below what they were a year ago, and it has relieved the taxpaying people over *seventy-five millions* a year from what their burthens were when this pledge to the country was publicly made. No wonder the people have confidence in the Administration.

No other country in Europe is so bankrupt as Spain. Its present debt is twelve hundred millions, and the annual expenses of the Government one hundred and fifty millions, about twice as much as the revenue.

On the 24th ult., the Legislature of Texas elected Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS United States Senator. He is a Republican.

RESPECT LABOR.

They who under value labor, who treat the "bone and muscle" of the country slightingly make a great mistake. They forget that labor is the only true wealth of any country. Without it our mills and factories and large agricultural operations would cease. Without labor civilization recedes, and the bat and the owl would soon occupy the darkened chambers of our would-be-business men.

Labor is honorable; labor is wealth. To intelligent labor are we indebted for all we possess. Honest, industrious mechanics and laborers are the strength, support and real wealth of the nation. As these are encouraged and fostered our country prospers. No country or nation that commands the respect of the world has gained that respect except through the skill of her mechanical population. Then let all classes, more especially the wealthy, respect the honest, intelligent laborer, and inculcate their children with the true theory of life, that *labor is honorable.*

That most excellent of mothlies, the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated* comes to us with the February number richly freighted with good reading. There is something in it adapted to every body's taste, witness the following topics from the table of contents: E. W. Stoughton, the eminent lawyer; What Can I Do best—the Reporter; The "Christian" Church or "Disciples," with twelve fine portraits and accompanying sketches of its leading Preachers; Temperament; Physical Education continued; The Evils of Chignon, a timely thrust at a foolish fashion; Homer a King, the well-known apiarian; A Brief History of Bee Culture; How we form Character; The right Soil to till; The Deluge—a death scene of the Bible; The Pangolin; Deceitfulness; Hiawatha's Wooing; The Mount Cenis Tunnel; Honor your calling; Origin of the American Flag, etc. Our readers all should take this Magazine. Price $3 a year; single numbers, 30c. Address S. R. WELLS, New York.

Why is it that settlers from the Northern and Middle States, flock to Elizabeth City in such numbers? Because the people in that vicinity, having land for sale are wise in putting it upon the market and advertising it through a Real Estate Agency.—*New-Bern paper.*

Yes, and because that Agency advertise, as do others having properties for sale, in a live paper that has a large Northern circulation—the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It induces people from those States to visit this country; they like it, invest, and are moving here quite rapidly. Our people who thus embrace the advertising facilities our paper offer *are* wise. Let others follow their example. It will pay.

The New York *Sun* is unhappy unless throwing dirt. It started out with the intention of proving either that President GRANT is a villian and a fool, or that its editor Mr. CHARLES A. DANA is a knave and an ass. Its efforts have been crowned with the most perfect success, although it has proved nothing against the President. Jes so.

The *Tribune Almanac* for 1871 is on our table. It is the most reliable political register published. Its statistics, including all the election returns of the States and Territories, are always accurate. It only costs 20 cents. Address "The Tribune Association, New York."

The revolutionary Democracy are flooding the State with electioneering documents in favor of their pet measure—the Convention. Beware of them. Be not deceived by any special pleading. Remember that a Convention will cost us over a HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. We are not prepared for this.

"The Princess of Prussia makes her own dresses and bonnets."—*Foreign paper*

Well what of it? There are hundreds of ladies in America who do the same thing, and they are not Princesses either; but the papers don't think it worth mentioning.

The Prussian demands upon France, are fearfully heavy. Alsace, Lorraine, Metz, Belfort, twenty frigates and two thousand millions of dollars in gold, in addition to their own war expenditure. Well may it make the French stand back aghast.

A new daily paper has been started at Raleigh called the *Telegram.* It is published by NICHOLS & GORMAN, at $7 a year, or $2 for three months. It is neutral in politics.

The Confederate Cotton loan in England is called a "permanent investment." It is rightly named.

Correspondence.

Public Meeting in Jamesville N. C.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Jamesville and vicinity on the 4th Feby. 1871, to consider and give an expression of their feelings in refference to an act perpetrated by some unprincipled miscreant on the night of the 30th day of Jan'y. 1871, on the Railroad property of the Jamesville and Washington Railroad compny of which our esteemed townsman Francis Lightfoot is President. Elder Clayton Mooro was chosen Chairman and Capt. Geo. W. Ward, Sec'y. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks. When on motion it was resolved that Maj. Saml. S. S. Shephard, Maj. A. A. Crookston and Capt. Geo. W. Ward be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in refference to the cowardly malicious and most diabolical act, who after retiring a short time returned with the following resolutions.

1*st. Resolved*, That we denounce as mean lowlife cowardly and contemptible the act of some miscreant who placed obstructions across the said R. R. on the night of the 30th day of Jan'y last seriously injuring the passengers on the cars of the Railroad, as well as damaging the property of the R. R. Co.

2. *Resolved*, We truly sympathise with the sufferers in this unfortunate affair, both those sustaining bodily hurts, as well as the company, who sustained a great outrage on their legal rights.

3. *Resolved*, That we not only sympathise with the injured parties, but hereby pledge our word and honor to endeavor to ferret out and expose to punishment the miserable wretch, who could perpetrate so atrocious an act on innocent persons, and a company confering great pecuniary benefits on our entire community.

4. *Resolved*, We regard and esteem our townsman, Francis Lightfoot, the President of the road, as a very worthy and useful citizen, one who has done very much to build up our interest in this section of country by expending a large amount of capital in our midst, accompanied by energy indefatigable and unsurpassed.

On motion of Maj. A. A. Crookston the Editors of the NORTH CAROLINIAN and *Tarboro Southerner* be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion of George M. Burras the meeting adjourned.

CLAYTON MOORE Ch'n.
GEO. W. WARD Sec'y.

The Legislature.

On the 28th in the Senate there was nothing of public interest.———In the House the Senate bill to do away with the special term of the Superior Courts of Craven and Lenoir counties, was taken up and passed its several readings. The most of the session occupied in debating the bill for the benefit of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C., R. R.

On the 30th in the Senate the Report of Mr. Ashley, Superintendent of Board of Public Instruction, was read and referred. After some other business the Chair announced the hour for the sitting of the Senate as a high court of Impeachment. The Chief Justice took his seat and Court opened, Mr. Sparrow, for Board of Managers, asked that the Board should be allowed to amend the eigth article of Impeachment, as directed to do by the House of Representatives. Mr. Boyken objected, not to the amendment proposed, but to the manner in which it was proposed to amend the article. Argued at length against the proceedings as proposed. Messrs. W. A. Graham and Bragg of Counsel of Board of Managers replied, citing authorities for the admission of the amendment as proposed. The amendment was adopted. On motion the Court of Impeachment adjourned until Wednesday at 12 M.———In the House Mr. Sykes offered a resolution appointing a joint special Committee of 5 to ascertain the debt of the State; placed on the calendar. On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the bill declaratory of the meaning of Section 34—Chapter 225, laws of 1869-70 was taken up, in reference to the sureties on Sheriffs bonds. After a long debate the bill passed its third readiug.

In the Senate on the 31st ult., Mr. Troy moved to take up from the calendar the bill concerning defrauding railroad Presidents. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed its several readings. (Requires Presidents, Directors and other officers to surrender to their successors in office all books, &c., under penalty of severe punishment. Also punishes all who may conspire with parties to hinder or delay in making such transfer, &c., as required by this law.)———In the House on motion of Sykes, the joint resolution raising a special Committee of 5 to ascertain the debt of the State, &c., was taken up and adopted. Various bills were reported.

On the 1st inst., in the Senate a resolution asking information of State Treasurer concerning the amount paid to the officers and men of Kirk's and Clarke's late militia commands. Adopted. The Chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment. The Chief Justice took his seat and called the Court to order. Mr. Badger of Counsel for Respondent, submitted answer on part of Respondent, to article 8, as amended. Mr. Dunham, of Managers, stated that Respondent, having filed his replication to eighth article as amended, respectfully asked that the Court take a recess of fifteen minutes, to allow the Managers to lay before the House of Representatives the said answer of Respondent, and prepare the replication of the House to said answer. Court took recess for fifteen minutes. Court called to order. Mr. Dunham, for Managers, submitted the action of the House, upon the answer of W. W. Holden to eighth article as amended. Received and ordered to be filed. Mr. Graham submitted an order, that issue having been joined, the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, now fix the time and place for proceeding with the trial, and the members be sworn. Order prevailed, and the Senators, as members of the court, were sworn. Mr. Graham of Orange, moved that court adjourn until to-morrow at 12 M. Motion prevailed———In the House the time occupied on the bill in relation to the salaries and fees of State officers.

On the 2d inst. in the Senate during the morning session various bills were introduced. At the proper hour the Court of Impeachment opened. Mr. Sparrow on part of Managers read a long argument in behalf of protection. The prosecution proceeded with their documentary evidence, presenting as follows: The Governor's oath; the proclamation of the Governor declaring Alamance county in a state of insurrection; the proclamation of the Governor declaring Caswell county in a state of insurrection; the order of the Governor to Kirk to raise troops rendezvousing at Morganton, N. C.; order of Governor assigning A. D. Jenkins as Pay Master; order to Kirk by telegraph to rendezvous at Company Shops; order to Kirk to take possession of public buildings and arrest citizens of Alamance and Caswell; order to Douglas to muster Kirk's men into service; order making Douglas Adjutant General pro tem; order to Douglas to bear dispatches to Kirk; order to Kirk to muster his men for pay; order to all officers having funds to report; order removing A. D Jenkins as Pay Master, and appointing J. B. Neathery in his stead; order to R. G. Berry to pay Kirk's men; order to Kirk to disband his troops, and the order relieving Kirk of duty. After these several witnesses were called, when the hour of 3 P. M. having arrived the Court adjourned.———In the House the time was occupied with unprofitable discussion.

On the 3d inst. in the Senate the morning hour was taken up by Messrs. Speed, Warren, Brogden and others discussing the resolution to instruct the Board of Education to receive from Bible & Carrow the instalment of $10,000 due Nov. 1st, 1870, and if said sum is not paid before 1st of March, 1871, the Board shall proceed to enforce the contract. At 12 M. the Court of Impeachment again convened. The Chief Justice had read a letter from Hons. John Pool, Dockery and Abbott in reply to the summons to appear in this trial. They state that their duties compel them to remain in Washington just at this time, it being near the close of the session; that they are willing to testify before any Commissioner or answer any written interrogatives. Other witnesses were then called and more documentary evidence offered.———In the House the Convention bill as reported by the Committee on Conference was adopted. It fixes Thursday, April 13th, 1871, as the day of election, and if the people ratify the same the Governor is to convene the delegates elect on the fourth Monday in May next.

The colored men of Tennessee are invited to send delegates to a State Convention to be held in Nashville on the 22d, 23d and 24th inst., to take into consideration their needs and requirements, politically, socially, morally and intellectually.

Congress.

On the 30th in the Senate, several memorials were presented in favor of the establishment of a homeophatic university at Washington. Several bills were reported from committees, but not disposed of. After the morning hour had expired, the day was spent on the question of admitting the Senators from Georgia.———In the House several new bills were introduced. Among these was one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government, and making the penalty of intoxication on the part of Government employes prompt dismissal from the service; and one to regulate commerce among the several States.

On the 31st in the Senate, the Income Tax Repeal bill was received from the House, with the suggestion that such measures could originate only in that body. It was proposed that this view be not concurred in, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed on the subject. After some discussion, this course was adopted.———In the House a few unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced, and the bill was passed which authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings to obtain damages and indemnification for the destruction of the *Oneida* in the Bay of Yeddo. The bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the Committee on Southern Outrages was also passed. The Senate substitute for the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked for. The bill to extend the bounty-land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, was considered at length and finally passed by a vote of 184 to 2, all the amendments having been rejected. A message was received from the Senate in regard to a conference committee on the point raised with regard to the right of that body to originate the Income Tax Repeal bill. The conference was agreed to and members of the Committee appointed.

On the 1st in the Senate a remonstrance against female suffrage from women of New England, was submitted. Several new bills were introduced, none of which are of importance. A resolution expressing the sympathy of the American people for the sufferers by the European war was adopted, and one expressing sympathy especially for the French, and extending encouragement to them so far as permitted by the laws, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The question of admitting Senators from Georgia was next taken up, and after some debate the resolution admiting Joshua Hill was adopted, and that gentleman was sworn in. The debate then proceeded on Mr. Thurman's proposition to admit Mr. Miller also, which was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Consular and West Point Appropriation bills were then passed.———In the House several bills were reported from Committees and passed. None of theso were of special interest. The minority report of the Judiciary Committee on woman suffrage was presented. The bill prescribing an oath of office for persons who participated in the rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment was taken up, and after considerable debate was passed by a vote of 118 to 89. It provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed for those whose disabilities have been removed. The principal opposition to the bill was made by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, Mr. Long, of Georgia and Mr. Porter, of Virginia. The following is the text of the bill: *Be it enacted, &c.*, That when any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An Act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved 11th of July, 1868.

On the 2nd in the Senate a few unimportant measures were reported from committees, and the bill allowing a drawback on brandy was passed. The latter part of the day was spent on the subject of subsidies to steam-ship lines, Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana, speaking at considerable length in favor of giving aid to a line of steamers from New Orleans to Mexican ports. He also favored the general policy of subsidies to revive our commercial interests.———In the House, a petition from citizens of Long Island for a commission to audit the *Alabama* claims, was read. Several bills were then reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed. None of them are of special interest.

On the 3d in the Senate the subject of subsidizing the New-Orleans and Mexican Steam-ship line came up in order, but was set aside, after some debate, for the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, which was passed after a long debate and a few amendments, by one of which the provisions are extended to widows of revolutionary soldiers.———In the House but little of interest.

On the 4th in the Senate the time was occupied on the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the postal law.———In the House the day was devoted to private bills and Territories.

On the 6th in the Senate a numerously signed petition was presented, asking for a territorial government for the District of Columbia. The bill for the protection of buoys and other aids to navigation, was pased. It provides for the punishment for mooring to or colliding with buoys.———In the House many bills were introduced.

Foreign War News.

From the papers of the 31st we learn that the German occupation of the forts about Paris was unattended by any incidents of more than ordinary interest. Fifty-three millions of francs is the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation. A Versailles telegram says a cordon has been drawn around Paris, and egress and ingress is by permit from the German authorities. The revictualing of the city will be made under supervision of German officers. Peace is confidently regarded by them as secured. The German troops are bitterly disappointed at not long being permitted to enter the city.

From the papers of the 1st we learn that the terms of capitulation of Paris are that the prisoners of war shall remain in Paris during the armistice, first surrendering their arms; the Gardes Nationales and Gendarmes retain their arms and are to act as Police; all Frances Tireurs to be disbanded, and the public funds are to remain in Paris. The execution of the convention proceeded without interruption on the 30th. Postal communication between London and Paris is reopend, and the Germans are driving cattle into the city for the inhabitants. Count Bismarck notified the British Foreign Office that but one line was at present available to send supplies to Paris, but that in the meantime the Germans would share their stores with the people. The distress in the city is very great.

From the papers of the 2nd a Berlin dispatch says the terms of peace offered by the Germans to the French are the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Metz and Belfort and the colony of Pondicherry; the payment of ten millions of francs, and the transfer of twenty first-rate French men-of-war to the German Navy. These M. Favre refers to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux. A Florence dispatch says Prussia declines the peace suggestions of neutrals, preferring to prescribe her own conditions. M. Gambetta says the Bordeaux Government has ordered the execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris. Bordeaux Municipality has made a protest against peace on dishonorable terms. M. Gambetta adds that he will announce the determination of the Bordeaux Government after communication with the "personage" from Paris. In the meantime he urges the incessant drilling of the recruits who come in during the armistice. The armistice is said to have been extended to the Eastern Departments. Upon the representation of M. Favre that Paris was already suffering from want of food, the German Emperor ordered three millions of rations to be sent to the city from the stores of the army. Great quantities of food are on route from Belgium, and the Germans are making every effort to supply the inhabitants with breadstuffs.

From the papers of the 3d a Berlin dispatch says the Parisian Government, in its own interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a renewal of the war, and thus in utilizing the armistice to secure real peace. The *Echu du Nord*, of Lille, is in favor of peace, and denounces the exhortation of renew resistance, made by the Bordeaux municipality, as an encroachment on the powers of the Constituent Assembly. A Radical society has been organized in Paris, which pronounces in favor of a republic with one Assembly; an Executive to be chosen and removed by the Assembly; the suppression of the standing army, substituting a militia; the reduction of the Budget, and the abolition of titles and privileges of the nobility. It repudiates wars for conquest, and concludes its platform by demanding that no negotiations beheld with Prussions while they remain on French soil.

From the papers of the 4th we learn that the admission of Paris now is to be exclusively by passes from the Paris authorities themselves. Communication is restored, but only by open letters and telegrams. The restoration of the railroads was begun by the Germans immediately on the signing of the armistice, but the rolling stock was found to be inadequate from its dilapidated condition. Paris, in consequence, is still without food, except the rations supplied by the Germans.

The town of Neuenburg, in Baden, is filled with French refugees, the sick and wounded of whom fill the churches. Garibaldi is with the troops who escaped to the south. Those who entered Switzerland were at once disarmed, and were distributed through the Swiss Cantons for security. Others continue to arrive, and are disarmed.

From the papers of the 6th we learn that trains loaded with provisions entered Paris on the 4th inst. Seventy thousand persons have asked permission to to leave the city. The museums at Versailles and St. German are unjured. The Germans gained by the fall of Paris 180,000 prisoners, 1,500 cannon, 400 field pieces and *Mitrailleuses*, several gun-boats in the Seine, and the rolling stock of the railways. On the receipt of the news of the signing of the armistice, there was some disturbance for a time in Paris, but nothing of a serious nature resulted therefrom.

John Hanlon was hanged on the 12th in Philadelphia for murder.

The prohibition against introducing hogs into Japan, and the use of pork as food, has been removed, and shipments of swine from San Francisco are now rapidly made.

The Hon. R. R. Butler, it is said, intends to institute a suit for libel against the Chicago *Republican* for an article which appeared in that journal December 20. He claims $50,000 damages.

The Weldon *News* learns that the Legislature will soon be memorialized to grant an election in Halifax county upon the question of removing the court-house from the town of Halifax to Enfield, upon the ground that it will be nearer the centre of the county.

Mrs. Victor C. Woodhull, female broker and joint editor of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, announces herself as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, under the auspices of the "Cosmo-Political party." Mrs. Woodhull's nomination is, however, subject to the "ratification of the National Convention" of the Cosmo-Political party.

The preliminary examination of Judge Linton Stephens, of Georgia, on the charge of obstructing the execution of the Enforcement law, has ended in his being bound over in the sum of $5,000, to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Savannah, April 10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. W. Moore of the County of Martin, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
D. C. Winston, Assignee.
P. O. Windsor, N. C.
33-3t.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. B. Corbett, of the County of Halifax, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
JOHN H. THORP, Assignee.
P. O. Rocky Mount N. C.
33-3t.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of M. T. Whitaker of the County of Halifax, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
C. JORDAN, Assignee.
P. O. Sunsbury, N. C.
33-3t.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Wade H. Johnson, of the County of Halifax, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
C. JORDAN, Assignee.
Sunsbury, N. C.
33-3t.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Napoleon B. Josey, of the County of Halifax, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
C. JORDAN, Assignee.
Sunsbury, N. C.
33-3t.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of J. Y. Savage, of the County of Halifax, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina.
C. JORDAN, Assignee.
Sunsbury, N. C.
33-3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NICE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers a pleasantly located house and lot for sale. It is situated east of Shepard Street, on the street running southward from the residence of Dr. P. JOHN. Terms reasonable. Apply soon.
JOSIAH SIMMONS.
ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 9th 1871—4t.

Just Published, mailed free on receipt of Price.

"THE GAS CONSUMER'S GUIDE."

A Popular Hand Book of Instruction on the Proper Management and Economical Use of Gas, with a full description of Gas Meters, and Directions for Ascertaining the Consumption by Meter, Ventilation, &c.

Illustrated. 12mo Cloth, $1.00. Paper, 75 Cents.

To any one burning gas, this Book will save its cost in a very short time.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Publisher, Boston.*
33—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Underwood, dec'd.

Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Joseph Underwood Dec'd, late of Elizabeth City, N. C., all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM UNDERWOOD,
ANN A. UNDERWOOD,
Adms.
ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 9th, 1871—6t.

COL. JOHN ESTEN COOKE'S

LIFE OF GEN'L LEE.

This is the only authentic "Life of General Lee" that is now in press; and probably the only one of any value that will be published for several years to come. It was commenced in 1866, and had General Lee's consent and approval.
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
NEW YORK.
JESSE FISHER, General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina, 1103 Capitol Street, Richmond.
☞ Agents Wanted in all parts of the country. 33—6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 25th day of January A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina, against the estate of J. L. Knight of Martin County, and State of N. Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging, to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Elizabeth City, N. C., before T. W. Costen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 10th day of February A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. T. CARROW, *U. S. Marshal.*
Jos. Z. PRATT, *Deputy, U. S. M. as Messenger.* 32—2t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 25th day of January A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Albemarle District of North Carolina, against the estate of Wm. H. Garriss, of Northampton county and State of N. Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Elizabeth City, N. C., before T. W. Costen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, on the 10th day of February A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. T. CARROW, *U. S. Marshal.*
Jos. Z. PRATT, *Deputy, U. S. M. as Messenger*
32—2.

CANDIES! CANDIES!!

A good and fresh supply of Candies, just received from New-York at Whitcombs.
31—3t.

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE

OF THE

"LODI MANUFACTURING CO."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for half the price of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco and Vegetables, han any other in the market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, &c., of New York City.

Price, delivered or board in New York City. Twenty-five Dollars per Ton.

Read the following Testimonials:

Jacob Joyner, Esq., of Greenville, N. C., under date of October 25th, 1870, says: "The Poudrette I purchased of you last spring, I used on Corn, and from results, I am satisfied it is the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use in this section."

David W. Gaskill, of Washington, N. C., under date of Nov. 4th, 1870, says: "I used your Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton in the same way (in the drill, side by side with Peruvian Guano, the Poudrette in one row and the Guano in the next, and I pronounce it superior to the Guano. In the spring the rows where I used the Guano looked the best, but in June and July the Poudrette showed itself, and my neighbors who have seen it pronounce it equal to Guano, and I think, they will unite with me in using it another year."

James R. Wilder, of Franklinton, N. C., says in letter dated Sept. 23d, 1870: "I used the Double Refined Poudrette on Cotton, and it will, without a doubt, make more than a 56 Guano, which has a great reputation as a Cotton Manure. The Nitro-Phosphate I used on Cotton Sweet Potatoes and garden truck, all of which did exceedingly well.

J. J. Rollins, of Pactalus, N. C., under date of October 20th, 1870, says: "I believe the Double Refined Poudrette and Bone Dust are all they are recommended to be. I used the Poudrette on Corn, and although the season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of fertilizers on my sandy soil. I was perfectly satisfied, and believe it the cheapest fertilizer we can use."

J. A. J. Askew, of Colerain, N. C., in a letter dated September 16th, 1870, says: "I let several planters have some of the "Double Refined Poudrette." One says he wants 5 tons next season to put under Corn. I used 4 tons on Corn, and although the season was unfavorable it astonished every one who saw it. I think it the best fertilizer for Corn I ever saw."

A Pamphlet giving full directions, &c., sent on application to JAMES T. FOSTER,
Box. 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Sereet New York.
For sale by
Niemeyer Etheredge & Brooks,
Portsmouth, Va. 30—3m.

State of North Carolina, In the Superior Court.
Camden County
Meddy Wright, Plaintiff
Against Civil action.
Davis Wright, Defendent.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendent Davis Wright is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendent to appear before the Judge of the Superior Court at the next regular Term of said Court to be held for the County of Camden at the Court House in said County on the 12th Monday after the 1st Monday in March 1871, to answer or demur to plaintiffs' complaint, and upon failure to do so Judgment will be rendered against him for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness P. G. Morrisett, Clerk of the Superior Court for Camden county, N. C. This 16th day of January, A. D. 1871.
P. G. MORRISETT, C. S. C.
31—6t. Pr. fee, $8,75.

SEED POTATOES.

Early Rose Potatoes by the Barrel at Whitcombs. 31—3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE LAND, AND DOCTOR'S STAND FOR SALE.

To those wishing to purchase for the purpose of locating or for speculation, a rare chance is now offered.

The farm known as the Dr. Morton Farm, near Currituck C. H., on the line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, forty miles from Norfolk, Va., and twenty from Elizabeth City and containing three hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and under fence. This place having been a Doctor's Stand for twenty years, physicians would do well to make inquiries respecting it. The building is a large residence and all necessary out-houses in good condition—indeed, similar ones could not be put upon the premises for the money asked for the farm. Being immediately on Currituck Sound and in close proximity to the best fishing and fishing grounds in North Carolina, it commands a beautiful water view, is healthy the year round, and suitable for the home of a sportsman, as well as of the farmer or physician. The woodland is well timbered and convenient to saw mills.

Those wishing to purchase will apply to
J. J. B

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisement in this issue

Administrators Notice.
Town property for sale.
Life of Gen. Lee.
The Gas consumer.

Local and Personal.

☞ Rather scarce this week—local news.

☞ As promised the series of articles on School Architecture are commenced this week.

☞ Our Devil defines "a kiss" to be a report from head quarters. Of course he knows!

☞ The colored Baptists are erecting a new Church in the Western part of the city.

☞ The large Saw Mill of the Land and Lumber Company is manufacturing an immense amount of Lumber.

☞ If the Church Directory, on our first page, is not correct, we would feel obliged to the proper officers to notify us wherein.

☞ An original Story, written expressly for the NORTH CAROLIAN, will appear in our next issue.

☞ Hon. S. S. ASHLEY, State Superintendant of Public Instruction, will accept our thanks for a copy of his annual Report.

☞ Our townsman C. W. GRANDY, Jr., Esq., is making active preparations for building a new house on the North east corner of Road and Mathews Streets.

☞ Our Northern readers are requested to examine the properties advertised for sale in our paper. Most of them are bargains.

☞ The work on the new houses of G. B. THOMPSON and SAMUEL S. DIXON, on Pennsylvania Avenue, is progressing rapidly.

☞ Some of our citizens complain of the sidewalk and gutters near the Canal Bridge. Our City Fathers should see that they are repaired.

☞ The Public Schools have generally closed. It is to be regretted that arrangements could not have been made to keep them open at least two months longer.

☞ To the query of "Student" we answer: The population of the Globe is estimated at 1,228,000,000 souls, dividing among the races as follows: Mongolian, 552,000,000; Caucassian, 360,000,000; Ethiopian, 190,000,000; Malay, 170,000,000, and Indo-American, 1,000,000.

☞ Mr. M. W. BUFFKINS, near Rose Dale, this county, informs us that he butchered 37 hogs on the 6th inst., 14 of them thirteen months old, the others varying from nine to ten months each. They weighed in round numbers 5955 lbs. Quite a lot of pork.

☞ A cotemporary hits the nail on the head when he says:

> The *dearest* place beneath the skies
> Is that which does not advertise;
> This rule observe, when for supplies
> You go in search, and you'll be wise;
> Buy only of those who advertise.

☞ Rev. S. S. LAMBETH will accept our thanks for a copy of the "Minutes of the 76th session of the Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South," held at Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 9, 1870. The statistics, tables, reports, etc., are very interesting.

☞ Those of our subscribers who find a X in front of their names this week are informed that unless their subscriptions are paid within three weeks from this date their papers will be stopped. This is fair notice.

☞ Our Weldon correspondent will accept our thanks for his kind words and his remittance. He says:

"I am much pleased with your paper. Your editorials suit me exactly, generally short and to the point. I take four newspapers in addition to yours, and my daughters like yours the best. I consider it one of the best family newspapers in the State, as it always contains something interesting for all classes to read."

☞ In reply to "Young Reader" we would say that a barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds, a barrel of pork 200 pounds, a barrel of rice 600 pounds, a keg of powder 25 pounds, a firkin of butter 56 pounds, a tub of butter 84 pounds. The following are the weights queried after: Wheat, beans and cloverseed, 60 pounds a bushel; corn, rye and flax seed, 55 pounds; buckwheat, 52 pounds; barley, 48 pounds, coarse salt, 84 pounds.

☞ There is nothing that strikes strangers more unfavorably with portions of this country than the thriftless and slovenly appearance of the farm-houses. It is revolting. Bars for a front gate; chickens wallowing before the door; pig pens elbowing the house in the rear; scraggy trees never cared for, or no trees at all; no cheering shrubs; no neatness; no trimness. Why should this be so when a lawn, and trees, and a neat walk and a pleasant fence around it, and white wash, and paint cost comparatively so little? All these could be secured at odd times, a little now and a little then, and the expense hardly felt And when the time comes to sell, fifty dollars so invested, will often bring back five hundred, for a man is a brute who will not insensibly yield to a higher price for such a farm when he thinks of the pleasant surroundings it offers to his wife and children. Farmers, beautify and adorn your farms; set out orchards, shrubbery, shade trees; build good fences, put up good gates, white wash your outhouses and paint your dwellings. Of all the dreary places deliver us from the dreary farm houses which so *many* people call "home."

☞ Absconded—WILLIAM JONES, the Barber. It is reported that he *borrowed* rather extensively before leaving.

☞ Among the Northern arrivals since our last we notice S. C. DIXON and family from Watsontown, Pa., and E. R. FARGO, from Clearfield, Pa.

☞ There is no paper coming to our office equaling our own in neatness, variety of matter—original, local and selected. Its friends have just cause in feeling proud of it. We promised them that we would give them the best paper in the State, and we are doing it.

Business Locals.

A full stock of Groceries and Provisions always on hand at WHITCOMB'S the Grocer.

Wanted 500 bushels of oats at WHITCOMB'S, for which the highest market price will be paid.

If you want to buy the best and cheapest sugar you have had since the war call on KEATON & HORTON on the Hill side.

Dum Vivamus, Vivamus! Down to WHITCOMB'S the Grocer and there you can buy cheaper than the cheapest and live better than the best.

"SHOOT FOLLY AS IT FLIES," and stop using preparations on your head which are composed of *poisons*. Use NATURE'S HAIR RESBORATIVE, which by its cleanliness, fragrance and purity commends itself. See advertisement.

Remember that NORTHUP & CUMMING, Corn Commission Merchants, at Wilmington, N. C., are live, prompt and energetic men. They are honorable and reliable. They have been in the business a long while and thoroughly understand it.

We are in recipt of Henderson & Fleming's Catalogue of Seeds and Implements for 1871. Theirs is a responsible New York house, having a thorough knowledge and large experience as Seed Merchants and dealers in Implements. We would advise our readers to send for their Catalogue.

Messrs. PHELPS & REYNOLDS, of Rochester, N. Y., have published a full Catalogue of their Flower and Vegetable Seeds. As a Floral Guide and Gardeners Manual it is valuable. It will be sent to any address for Five Cents. It contains full page cuts of many of the rarer Flowers and gives full directions for the culture of more than 1000 varieties of Flowers and Vegetables. Send for it.

Our former townsman, A. E. JACOBS, and more recently of the Nag's Head Hotel, is now in business with J. E. LOWENBERG at Norfolk. In addition to their retail trade they are doing a heavy Wholesale and Jobbing trade in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Notions.

Avoid Consumption.

No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more insidious in its approaches than the too fatal and destroyer of health and happiness of myriads —"Consumption in its ghastly form." The duty of all is to guard against its advances. This may be done by the timely use of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

General Summary.

Wilmington has seven miles of street covered with sawdust.

The cadet barracks at West Point were burned at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $50,000.

There are in the Insane Asylum of North Carolina two hundred and thirty-five inmates.

Wm. King, an escaped penitentiary convict, was captured in Warren county last week.

Five deaths, nine births, one marriage and a fight occurred in Pitt County last week.

The name of the village of Jackson, in Craven county, has been changed to Stonewall.

A poor woman, too proud to beg, starved to death in San Francisco on the 24th ult.

Chicago has founded what it calls a refuge for anonymous humanity—in other words a home for foundlings.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Fitch, Professor of Divinity at Yale College, died on Tuesday night in New Haven.

Small-pox has broken out in St. John, N. B., and sixteen cases are reported up to yesterday.

Hon. John Ross, a member of the Canadian Senate, died at his residence near Toronto yesterday.

An Ashland, Penn., dispatch says work will begin in the Schuylkill mining region about the 15th or 20th inst.

Three disreputable characters—Ann Lee, Mary Mason and Mary Barton—have been ordered to leave Wilmington.

The Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia has announced that hereafter it will make no distinction of sex or color, among applicants for admission to its classes.

Commodore S. E. Woodworth, of the United States Navy, died on the 29th ult., in San Francisco, at the age of fifty-five years.

The steam saw mill at Sand Hill, Anson county, belonging to Mr. A. Baucum, was accidentally consumed by fire on the night of the 19th ult. Loss about $11,000. No insursance.

In one of the western towns the Irish population refused to vote for a candidate because his name is Kilpatrick, believing, no doubt, that names mean something.

Miss Anna Dickinson's annual income from lecturing for the last seven years has averaged seven thousand dollars. Her profits last season reached nineteen thousand dollars.

A new paper, to be called the *Daily Telegram*, is announced from the office of Nichols & Gorman, in Raleigh. The prospectus states it will be neutral in politics.

A portion of the Medlicott Stockinet Works at Windsor Locks, Conn., was destroyed by fire, last Thursday night, causing a loss of $25,000.

The Homiday Hotel at Milwaukee was burned on the 31st ult. Five persons perished in the flames and two were fatally burned. Others were hurt jumping from the windows.

A fatal horse disease prevails in Anne Arundel County, Md.

One of Chicago's clergymen owns and drives one of the fastest horses in the city.

The Louisiana Senate passed a bill removing political disabilities on the 26th of January.

A Chinaman, in Sacramento, has been fined $30 for killing a dog, and in default is to go to jail for sixty days.

The West Virginia Legislature, on the 31st ult., elected H. G. Davis, Democrat, United States Senator to succeed Mr. Willey.

Dr. Genartine, who shot Dr. Jones for a violation of his martial rights, at Cleveland was convicted on the 1st inst., of manslaughter.

Paris would now be face to face with famine were it not for the provisions furnished to it by the Germans. There are large districts of France which the enemy have devastated and cannot feed, and where, consequently, starvation is actually present.

A resolution has been introduced in the N. Y. Senate amending the constitution, so as to exclude from the rights of suffrage persons betting on elections, or who shall promise to give or receive valuable considerations for a vote.

On the 1st inst., the jury, in the case of John Ware, charged with killing his father in Camden, N. J., returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The plea of insanity, upon which the defence relied, failed.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, C. C. PRICE Pro'r.
J E Ensworth, J W Pratt, D S Kramer and family, S C Dixon and family, Pa.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T D PENDLETON, Pro'r
S Labarbe, Raleigh, N. C.; E. R. Fargo Capt. Ed L Haines, Pa.; Col. D McD. Lindsey and family, Carrituck; J M Keeting, Charles Whithorse, Mr Miller Norfolk, Va.; Jas Sitterson, Hertford, N. C.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Feb. 4.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

On Feb. 4th, up to 62°. On Jan. 31st, down to 34°. Average 45°.

Rain on the 29th, 30th, and 31st ults., and on the 1st, and 2d, insts.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	20
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Rib side ₱ lb	20
" Rib side	18
" Shoulder	15
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	20 @ 22
Butter—Country	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State	45 @ 50
Beeswax—₱ lb	25 @ 30
Beans—White Navy,	2,50
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	60
Cheese—₱ lb.	22
Chickens—spring ₱ pair	40 @ 50
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2,00
" in seed, ₱ lb.	4c @ 4½
" in bale,	15c @ 16
" in flat,	14c @ 15
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	15
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,00 @ 8,00
" Family	8,00 @ 9,00
Herring ₱ bbl	10,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	175 @ 185
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	12 @ 13
" Green	5 @ 6
Lard—₱ lb	20 @ 25
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,000
" Sap "	10,00 @ 15,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	40 @ 45
Peas—Black ₱ bu	60
Black Eyed Peas	1,25
Pork—Mess	30 @ 33
Potatoes—New ₱ bu.	50
" Sweet ₱ bu.	40 @ 50
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—3 inch, heart	2,00 to 2,25
" " 2 " "	5,00 to 6,50
" " 12 " sap	6,00 @ 8,00
" W. I.	2,00 @ 2,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,00
Salt—T. I., per bu.	75
Tallow—₱ lb.	12
Wood—₱ M.	20 @ 25
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,00
Yeopon—₱ bu	25 to 40

New York Market.

Gold 111¼. Money 4@5 per cent. Exchange—long, 109; short, 110¼. Bonds 107½. Cotton firm; at 15½c. Flour dull; superfine State and Western $4.25@4,50; common to choice extra State and Western $7, 25@$7,33@8,53. Wheat dull; winter red and amber Western $1.58@1,60. Corn unchanged. Pork quiet; new $22.@23.00.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS—Astonishing cures by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 258 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Green, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Stubblefield House, Atlanta, Ga,

WONDERFUL CANCER ANTIDOTES
No Knife, No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.
For particulars, call on or address either of the above. 31–3m.

Unanswerable Arguments.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine *upon themselves*, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequalled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a multitude of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which the present season engenders, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested declares sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.
32—4t.

The Great Family Medicine.

TAKEN INTERNALLY,

It cures sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., and Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or indigestion, Cramp or Pain in the Stomach, Bowel complaint, Painter's Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY,

Cures Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Severe Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ring-Worm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAIN KILLER.

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions, which accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
32–4t.

BUCHU—The best and cheapest Buchu in the United States is that prepared by Dronsonde & Co. For all diseases of the urinary organs, its action is quick, powerful and satisfactory. The Gravel, Gout, Dropsy, milky, ropy, or bloody urine, frequent desire to urinate, difficulty and pain in urinating, burning pain about the region of the bladder, pain and weakness in the small of the back, effects of habits of dissipation, and all kindred complaints, it acts in such a manner as to gain confidence of physicians and others. One bottle will cure any ordinary case. Price $1, or six for $5. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. 28–4t.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
22-1y. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburg, Pa.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Every one his own Doctor. A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by Wm. Young, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not be about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50cts. Address Dr. Wm. Young, No. 416 Spruce Street above Fourth, Philadelphia. 19—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
22-1y No. 42 Cedar Street New York.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

The Land and Lumber Co.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In again presenting our list of lands and other property for sale, we repeat that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

A railroad will soon be built to Weldon, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A large new brick building in the town of Elizabeth City, on Water street, opposite the market house, and one of the most eligible locations in the town for the mercantile business. The building is 70 feet long by 35 feet wide. The lower story is neatly fitted up with shelves, drawers, counters, &c., for a store, and the second story is finely finished with parlor, sitting room, and four good size bed rooms—all in perfect order. There is nearly a half acre of land that goes with it, and in the rear of the store, is a good two story wood building, cook house, pantries, dairy, &c., and such modern fixtures as will render a family able to live in good style. It is one of the best stands in the town for a merchant, wholesale, or retail. The party owning it is largely in debt, and compelled to sell, hence it is offered at the low price of $3.200, one half cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Possession given immediately.

For a merchant who wishes to make money at the mercantile business rapidly, who desires to settle in the most rapidly rising town in North Carolina; who wishes to enjoy good society, live in a strong union community where Northern men and their families are received both in the social and business circles, on equal footing with the most favored of our own people; and where the climate is the most genial and healthful to be found anywhere, this is the place to come and buy. And then too it is at a point suited for all sorts of business, being in direct water communication with twenty of the richest counties in the State, and having a harbor with water 40 feet deep, and in easy and cheap access with all the civilized world. A point possessing all these advantages, and many more, too numerous to mention, and for property so cheap as this, is an inducement offered, unparalleled in any part of the United States.

A large brick building nearly new, and well built, in the town of Elizabeth City, three stories high, 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a wing 40 feet square, situated in the business part of the town, and within forty yards of the wharf where steamers and sailing vessels are arriving and departing nearly every hour in the day. The daily line of steamers from Norfolk to E. City, have their depot and landing at this wharf. There is vacant land enough adjoining for sale at low prices to make over two acres. There is nearly a half acre that will go with this property.

This is the finest building in the town for a large hotel and is the most eligibly located for that purpose. And, since four hotels were burned here during the war, and the business is now imperfectly carried on, this is a splendid opening for a person to make a large amount of money at hotel keeping. This building commands a view of the river for miles, and all the shipping in the port can be seen from it. It is offered at forced sale at $7.500, one half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

A valuable site for a hotel at Nag's Head, 40 miles from Elizabeth City, and 50 miles from Edenton. This is situated immediately on the Ocean, and is a famous Summer resort for invalids, and those seeking health, comfort, and amusements during the summer months. It is in direct communication by steamboats and railroad with all parts of North Carolina, Virginia, and the North; and is equal in natural advantages to Newport, or Cape May. Visitors flock to this famous summer resort by hundreds and thousands, and a large amount of money can be made by a hotel. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature of N. C., for a joint stock company to build the hotel. There is now an old hotel on the spot, which could be cheaply repaired and bought for $3.000. This hotel, though imperfectly kept, cleared the proprietor last season, over $3.000. For a man or a company, having some capital, this is one of the finest chances to make money at hotel keeping to be found anywhere. The early attention of the public is invited to this property.

One of the most desirable, and at the present, best paying farms in Eastern North Carolina, is offered for sale; situated in Perquimans co., N. C., 12 miles from E. City, and two from Perquimans river, embracing a large portion of the celebrated Turkey Ridge body, and being elegantly adapted to the growth and culture of corn, wheat, oats, peas, cotton and clover, and the various grasses. Nearly the entire farm is under a system of successful culture, with good fences, well drained, having on it a good dwelling with 4 rooms, several good tenant houses and the necessary out-houses, together with a barn, 50 by 70 feet, with machine shelter attached, 30 by 70 feet, stables 28 by 50, and blacksmith shop. 600 acres is under cultivation and 100 acres in grass pasture. There is also deadened and in condition to be reduced to cultivation about 200 acres of naturally the most fertile land in this whole country, the balance in nice timber, in all about 1,400 acres. The object of the owner in offering this valuable estate for sale, is this: He has another large farm on which he resides, and is also a practicing physician, which necessarily requires his whole time and personal attention, and wishes to relieve himself of this extra anxiety and care. To a party seeking a permanent investment, or to those wishing to establish a small colony, this plantation holds out peculiar inducements. If desired, the stock of horses, mules, oxen, hogs, corn and fodder now on the farm, together with all the necessary farming implements will be sold with it at reasonable rates. This property with the improvements, cost, before the war, $45.000, and is now offered for $28.000. Terms —one-fourth cash, residue in one, two and three years from date of sale.

A fine steam saw and grist mill at Hertford, the county seat of Perquimans County, N. C., 18 miles from Elizabeth City. This mill has a fifty horse power engine, now in good running, two pairs of best French burr stones, and two upright saws. The house has a brick basement, and the building is large and in good order. There is one and a half acres of land belonging to this property, and a good two story dwelling, and other out-houses. The section of country adjacent abounds in the finest yellow pine, cypress, ash, poplar, and other valuable timber. This property originally cost $15.000, and is now offered at forced sale for the low price of $3.500, $7.00, cash, and the balance in six equal instalments, six months apart each with interest.

A fine farm and fishery in same county. The farm contains 400 acres of the finest land, lies immediately on Albemarle Sound where the water is 12 miles wide, and 18 to 20 feet deep, has got buildings, and fine neighborhood. The fishery is on the farm and goes with it. It has a new seine 2,500 yards long, and all the necessary boats, buildings, &c., (which cost over $15,000 two years ago.) The fishery alone, of a good season, will make from 5 to $10,000 profit to the owner. This property is offered at forced sale for the low price of $20,000, $7,000 cash, balance on easy times.

A fine farm in Pasquotank county within half mile of navigable water containing 150 acres—about 100 acres cleared, balance in wood and timber. This farm is well adapted to raising corn, cotton and wheat, and is in a neighborhood where many Northerners have bought and live. Price $2.500—$1.000 cash *balance in 12 months* with interest.

A Steam, Saw, and Grist Mill, in Tyrrel Co., N. C., nearly new, and in good order, with 15 acres of land attached, good store, dwelling, and numerous tenant houses, and also 200 acres of valuable timber land. This is a fine location for a country store, and the surrounding country for miles abounds in the finest yellow pine, cypress, puniper and other timber. Price $5.500 one half cash, balance in twelve months with interest. The Mill is on navigable water, and a vessel can lie and load at the brow of the mill.

A valuable store property for sale at Newbegan Creek, with large fine store, good new two story dwelling, all necessary out-houses, and 30 acres of fine land. This is one of the best stands for a country merchant in the State. This property is on navigable water, 10 miles from Elizabeth City. It is offered at forced sale for $3,000, one half cash, balance in twelve months. Possession given immediately.

A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,000 cash, Jan. 1st, next when possession can be given.

A valuable farm in Gates Co., N. C., located near the County-seat, and close to navigable water. It has upon it a large new two story dwelling, good kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, large barn and stables, &c., &c. The farm contains 600 acres, about one-half cleared, balance well set in pine and other timber. There is a fine saw and grist mill propelled by water power within one mile of the dwelling, and a fine church and school-house within about the same distance.

A store at South Mills, in Camden county, 20 miles from E. City, and 20 miles from Norfolk, lying on the canal where steamers pass daily. A fine chance for merchandize. Store is large with dwelling above containing six rooms, is in first rate order, has office, kitchen, dairy, and other necessary outhouses. Goods to the amt. of $50,000 per annum can be sold here, and at large profits. A splended stand for a country retail store. Price $2,500—one third cash, balance in one and two years.

A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber. Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1871. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

A fine farm in Perquimans county, N. C., 10 miles from E. City, containing 1,000 acres. This farm is adapted to raising corn, cotton, and wheat, has a fine large barn, with fair outhouses, is immediately on a public road, near a thriving village, within a mile of a fine church and school house, is one-half cleared, the balance abounds in yellow pine, ash, oak and other valuable timber, is within one mile of navigable water. Price $12,000—one-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A splended site for a hotel in the town of E. City, where one formerly stood, on the corner of the intersection of the two principal streets in the City is offered for sale at $1.800. Four hotels having been burned in the town during the war, and the business now being very imperfectly managed, this is a desirable property, and the business would be a very remunerative one. This is the finest opening for a good hotel to be found any where in the whole locality.

A fine farm of 600 acres within six miles of E. City, one mile from navigable water, and the best cotton farm in the State. It is also well adapted to raising corn and wheat. This farm has a splended two-story dwelling upon it, large barn, 40 by 60 feet, a large number of outhouses, by splended trees and shrubbery, is in a strong Union neighborhood, and altogether the most desirable place in the county. A little over one-half of this land is cleared, and the balance is covered with the finest yellow pine, poplar, ash and other timber. Price $30 per acre—one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest. Title reserved.

A valuable small farm ¾ of a mile from E. City, containing about 47 acres all cleared but about 6 acres, and in a good state of improvement. Lies high, well drained, medium buildings, a good well of water. A very desirable property. Price $50 per acre in payments. Possession given Jan'y. 1st 1871.

A valuable farm at Woodville, 8 miles from E. City, immediately on navigable water and containing 140 acres of land, mostly cleared. It has upon it a two-story dwelling in fine order, containing eight rooms, good outhouses, and a fine store—new, and about sixty by thirty feet. There is a school house and church in the village, with three stores and several highly respectable families live there. This is probably one of the best stands for a retail country store to be found anywhere. There are also in the village two steam saw and grist mills of good size, a carriage and whgon factory, &c. Price $2,500; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

Immediately adjoining the above in the same village, is another store for sale at $2,000 on same terms. This store is about 30 by 50 feet, and has a dwelling attached and above the store containing six good rooms, all in good order. There is also a large warehouse belonging to the property, and a sufficient number of good outhouses to render a family comfortable. There are two acres of land attached to this property.

A splended tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments.

Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses in each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C. near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splended order, with splended barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the finest farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A tract of land containing sixty acres one mile from E. City, immediately on the River, and binding a public road on two sides. This farm has a good one story dwelling and outhouses, a quantity of fruit trees, and has a fence around it that will last for fifty years. The adjoining farm is owned and occupied by a Northern man, and though containing twenty acres less land than the farm he has refused $5,000 cash for it. The first named tract is offered for sale for a division, and at the low price of $2,400.

Another tract adjoining the above, containing 356 acres, with fine two story dwelling containing 9 rooms and cook-room. Servant's house with 3 rooms, large barns and stables, all necessary and convenient out-houses, 3 tenant-houses near town, and immediately on the River. About 100 acres of this land is in fine wood and timber, balance in a fine state of cultivation. It has 8,000 grape vines one year old, 3,500 peach, apple and dwarf pear trees, five acres in strawberries which yielded an immence profit this year, ten acres in Lawton and other rare varieties of black-berries, 15 to 20,000 young peach trees with other choice fruits too numerous to mention. This farm has a public road on one side, and the River on the other, where strangers come daily to the landings to receive the fruits and vegetables, and carry them down to Norfolk, Baltimore, Phila., or New York. The land is finely adapted to raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, and all other field crops.

The owner of this farm offers to sell in tracts, to suit purchasers, say in 50 to 100 acre tracts, and at prices ranging from 35 to $80 per acre, according to location, buildings, &c.

There is also on this farm a fine fishery, where a seine 1,000 yards long, and 20 feet deep is hauled every Spring. Herring, Shad, Rockfish, Sturgeon and other valuable fish, are caught by thousands at every draw of the seine. And the profits are frequently large. This fishery of itself is worth nearly as much as is charged for the whole property. The terms will be liberal. This is probably the finest opportunity offered any where for a profitable investment.

☞ Fishery has an office, and two houses for hands besides fish house. Then some 500 to 1,000 loads of best fish manure on hand, besides over 5,000 loads of compost made ready for use. This goes with the farm.

A desirable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City on the corner of two principal streets, the principal one, and situated in the best business locality in the town. The lot contains about two acres of land, and the buildings consist of a fair dwelling three stories high, containing eight rooms, all in good order, another two story building with four rooms and pantries, dairy, smokehouses, stables, &c. The dwelling has a good cellar under it. There is room on the front lot to erect two good stores, and they would occupy the best stand in the town for merchandize.

The lot is well set in flowers and has a profusion of shrubbery about it that' "Shenstone might have envied." Taking it altogether, this is probably the most desirable property for a private family, that is now offered for sale. The price is 3000,00 cash. Possession given at any time.

Another valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county one mile from the town, on the river, and containing 156 acres. Good dwelling house and other outbuildings. Land fine. About 120 acres cleared, balance in wood and timber. This farm is surrounded by parties from the North who have purchased all the land adjoining. Price $35,00 per acre, one half cash, balance in 12 and 18 months with interest.

For further particulars, enquire of
GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 17, 1870.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

The subscriber has opened a Meat Market on Road Street, two doors North of the Post office in Elizabeth City. A supply of Fresh Meats of all kinds constantly on hand. Market open at all hours day and evening.

☞ Delivery Wagon will visit all parts of the town every morning.

L. G. PARSONS.

Dec. 1.—1870–23–1y.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Having qualified as Public Administrator of Pasquotank county, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
ELIZABETH CITY, July 1st, 1869–tf.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep ne-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Brocket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

SMITH, DIXON & CO.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE,
33 S. CHARLES ST, BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufacturers of paper, machine made paper bags, and dealers in all descriptions of Paper, Card board, Twines and Ink. 32-1y

DAUCHEY'S COLUMN.

LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GEN. R. E. LEE

The Only Authentic and official Biography of the Great Chieftain;

Its popularity and great value are attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies already.

CAUTION, Old and Inferior Lives of Gen. Lee are being circulated. See that the books you buy are endorsed by all the leading Generals and prominent men of the south, and that each copy is accompanied by a superb lithographic portrait of Gen. Lee, on a sheet 19 by 24 inches, suitable for framing; a copy of which we have instructed our Agents to present to every susocriber for this work.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia Pa., Atlanta Ga., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. 30—4w.

8 O'CLOCK. 30-4w.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Business honorable. No competition, liberal pay given. S. W. KENNEDY, 8 S. 4th St. Phila. 30-4w.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 cents with age, height, colos of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 30-4w.

Issued, Jan. 1st, 1871.

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

NO. 3."

Containing the best new things for Declamation Recitation, &c. Brilliant Oratory, Thrilling Sentiment, and Humor, 180 pages, 30 cents cloth 75 cts. Ask your book-seller for it, or send price to P. Garrett & Co., Phila., Pa. 30–4w

AGENTS MALE AND FEMALE.

–100 a week, —66 per cent and –25,000 in cash Prizes. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William St. N. Y. 30—4w.

$5 TO $20

per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Don't miss the chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works; 75 W'm St. N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill. 30-4w.

GEN. LEE.

Now ready the great standard work of the day. The Life and Times of GEN. R. E. LEE. with a full record of the campaigns and heroic deeds of his Companions in Arms: by a distinguished Southern Journalist. The Life of Gen. Lee is here given full of facts of interest never before published. 850 pages and 30 life-like Steel Engravings. Price $3.75. –150 per month made by Disabled Soldiers and active men and women selling this work. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, 650 Broadway, New York. 30—4w.

AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

"What I Know About Farming."

Mr. Greeley, amidst his other avocations of editor, publisher, historian, &c., has for several years past found time sufficient at his command to devote to agriculture, and with sufficient means at his command, with a passion for the pursuit to follow it up with liberality, he has just completed a series of papers under the above heading, giving his experience and the results thereof, and in the concluding number winds up with the following summary, which shows that Horace has given much thought and attention to his work. After giving his testimony in regard to the value of plaster, bones and guano, the use of which he approves of to a limited extent, he says:

I have a strong impression that most farmers can do better at making and saving fertilizers than by buying them. Lime and sulpher (gypsum,) if your soil lacks them, you must buy; but a good farmer who keeps even a span of horses, three or four cows, as many pigs, and a score of fowls, can make for $100 fertilizers which I would rather have than two tons of guano costing him $180 to $200. If he has a patch of bog, or a miry pond on his farm—any place where frogs will live—he can dig thence, in the dryest time next fall, two or three hundred loads of muc, which, having been left to dry on the nearest high ground till November or later, and then drawn up and dumped into his barn yard, pig pen and fowl house, will be ready to come out next spring in season for corn planting, and, being liberally applied, will do as much for his crop as two tons of guano would, and will strengthen his land far more. If he has no muck, and no neighbor who can spare it as well as not, let him at midsummer cut all the weeds growing on and around his farm, and in the fall gather all the leaves that can be compounded, using these as litter for his cattle and beds for his pigs, and he will be agreeably surprised at the bulk of his heap next spring. I am an intense believer in home production. We send ten thousand miles for guano, and suffer the equally valuable excretions of our cities to run to waste in rivers and bays, poisoning or driving away the fish and filling the air with stench and pestilence. No farmer ever yet intelligently tried to enrich his land and was defeated by lack of material. He may not be able to do all he would like to do at first; but persistent effort cannot be baffled.

Shallow culture is the most crying defect of our average farming. Poverty may sometimes excuse it; but the excuse is stretched quite too far. If a farmer has but a poor span of horses, a light yoke of thin steers, he cannot plow land as it should be plowed; but let him double teams with his neighbor, and plow alternate days on either farm; or, if this may not be, let him buy or borrow a sub-soil plow and go once around with his surface plow; then hitch on to the sub-soil, and run another furrow in the bottom of the former. There are a few intervals of rich, mellow soil, deposited by the inundations of countless ages, where shallow culture will answer, because the roots of plants run freely through fertile earth never yet disturbed by the plow; but these marked and meagre exceptions do not invalidate the truth that nine-tenths of our tillage is neither so deep nor so thorough as it should be. As a rule, the feeding roots of plants do not run below the bottom of the furrows, though in some instances they do; and he that fancies that five or six inches of soil will, under our fervid suns, with our summers often rainless for weeks, produce as bounteous and as sure a crop as twelve to eighteen inches, is impervious to fact or reason. He might as sensibly maintain that you could draw as long and as heavily against a deposit in bank of $500 as against one of $1,500.

Finally, and *rs* the sum of my convictions, we need more thought, more study, more intellect, infused into our agriculture, with less blind devotion to a routine which, if ever judicious, has long ceased to be so. This tillage which a pioneer, fighting single handed and all but empty-handed with a dense forest of giant trees, which he can do no better than to cut down and burn, found indispensible among his stumps and roots, is not adapted to the altered circumstances of his grandchildren. If our most energetic farmers would abstract ten hours each per week from their incessant drudgery, and devote them to reading and reflection with regard to their noble calling, they would live longer, live to better purpose, and bequeath a better example, with more property, to their children.

How to Bit a Colt.

All you can possibly accomplish with the old-fashioned bitting bridle, that is to teach the horse to hold down his head, hold up his head, and to the right and to the left at the touch of the rein, can be accomplished with the bridle described below in forty minutes. If nature has not designated the horse to have a high, stylish head and carriage, no art of man can alter it, and the old-fashioned practice of straining up the neck in an unnatural position, and leaving it there for hours, nine times out of ten results in a heavy-headed lugger on the bits.

Take a cord and fix a loop upon the end, just like one used to go over the jaw, only big enough to go over his neck and fit down rather tight where the collar is worn; now bring your cord forward, put through the mouth from the off side and bring back on the near side, and put through the loop around the neck; now pull upon this cord and the head will be drawn back to the breast. You are now prepared to bit. Simply pull upon the cord a little, and as soon as he curbs his head well, relieve him—that teaches him it is there you want it.

When you want to raise his head, lift quickly on the cord and you elevate his head finely. You should not bit over five minutes at a time, and then put it away, and after a little rest resume it; and in forty minutes' time, dividing each bitting into five minutes each, you can bit your colt well—*London Horse Book.*

GOOD RUSK—One pint of new milk, one pound white sugar and two eggs beaten, stir these up with some flour into a sponge, add yeast and set to raise at night. When light next day add sufficient flour to make a soft dough and let it rise, then mould in pans, and when light, proceed to bake. Add a tablespoon of melted lard or butter to the sponge.

BREAD DUMPLINGS.—Roll out some light bread dough, cut into small cakes, let them remain on the table an hour, then put them into boiling water and let them boil half an hour. Serve hot to be eaten with sugar and cream.

Gen. Henry D. Washburn, who headed the Yellowstone Surveying Expedition, in Montana, which has occasioned no little interest of late by the curious discoveries and observations resulting from it, died of consumption at his residence in Clinton, Ind., on the 26th ult., in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nevada, occurred on the 1st inst. Several streets were swept clear of buildings two-thirds their length. The loss is said to be immense. Two persons are known to have perished in the flames.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lue Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. As A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to Procter Bros for a Treatise on the Human Hair. The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

For Sale by GRUMBEIN & Co.
Oct. 27, 70—1y.

WANTED AGENTS $75 to $200 per month—everywhere—male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, J. W. ROGERS & CO.,
402 Library Street Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.
18—3m.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The undersigned having just returned from New York with a lot of the finest horses ever brought to this market, would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina to the fact that he can supply any and all persons with any kind of stock they may want, at prices cheaper than any other person this side of New York. If I should not have the kind on hand they may desire, leave their order with me and they can be furnished in ten days with the article they may want. If it does not fill the bill, they need not take it.

All horses sold by the undersigned are warranted as represented. Come and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

ED. C. ALBERTSON,
Nov. 17, 1870-tf. Hertford, N. C.

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN

FURNITURE.

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"
57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va

N. B. Particular attention paid to fillin orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW *RESTORED.*

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sequal extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *postpaid*, on receipt six cents or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New-York, Post-Office, Box 4586. S. M. P. & Co.
26-1y.

FOR SALE.

3000 Acras of unimproved land in Perquimans County North Carolina lying between the head waters of Perquimans and Little River. Could be easily drained.

Being rich land, well set in Cypress, Pine, Poplar and Black Gum. The purchaser by connecting the two streams by canal, could attain a double object—drain his land and develope the rich mine of wealth growing upon it. Also two-thirds of a tract of 3000 acres lying in Pasquotank countys N. C., adjoining the above tract, the Land & Lumber Co., owning one third. These valuable lands lie within a few miles of meeting and school houses, mills, smith-shops and navigation.

The contemplated Weldon and E. City, R. R., would pass through them, they lying directly between the two points. Will be sold either together or separately on reasonable terms and payments, or very low for cash.

Title good, an abstract of which will be sent without cost to any one desiring it.

For further information address
JOSIAH T. WHITE,
Dublin, Ind.
28-3m.

LOOK HERE!

WHITCOMB is going crazy, "sure enough." A man can hardly get into his Store, yet he is now filling in a stock of Ship Chandlery Goods. A man may now go there and fit out a new Ship if he wants to, with all kinds of

Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Rattine Stuff, Spun Yarn, Seizening Stuff, Hourline, Sail Palms, Sail Needles, Scrapoes, Marline, Spikes, Blocks, Pump Boxes, Pump Tacks, Pump Leathers, Rigging Leathers, Mart Hoops, Jib Hanks, Hooks and Thimbles, Oars, &c., &c.

It is now generally conceded that Whitcomb will either fully supply the wants of the public in the line of Groceries, Provisions and Ship Chandlery, or he will go Crazy, and we kindly ask the Public not to crowd him too far.
31—3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO. MANUFACTUREERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequaled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos,

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our Square Pianos have our New Improved *Overstrung Scale* and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.
G. & H.—12-6m. Baltimore, Md.

Fertilizers, Fertilizers!

150 *Tons No.* 1 *Peruvian Guano.*
700 *Tons Wharn's Raw Bone Superphosphate.*
50 *Tons Fresh Ground Plaster.*
100,000 *Bushels Shell Lime.*

ALSO, BONE FLOUR, BONE MEAL, POUDRETTE, AND GERMAN POTASH, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED, and prompt attention given to the same.

SHELL LIME! SHELL LIME!

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE QUANTITY OF PURE SALT WATER SLACKED

OYSTER SHELL LIME

VESSELS or CARS can be loaded at the shortest notice. Price $7.50 per ton, in strong new bags; or $5.00 per ton in bulk, delivered free on board. Orders filled with dispatch either by Rail or Vessel.

HYMANS & DANCY,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants.
47 WIDE WATER STREET,
32—6t. Norfolk, Va.

ARE YOU INSURED?

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

NORTH CAROLINA HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Office—One door South of the Raleigh National Bank.

RALEIGH, N. C.

R. H. BATTLE, President.
REV. W. E. PEEL, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary.
W. H. MURDOCH, Ass't Sec'y and local agent.

A First-Class North Carolina Institution.

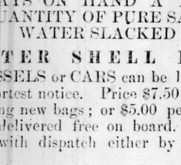
It Pays its Losses Promptly and Fairly,

It circulates its earnings at home. It appeals with confidence to the Insurrers of Property in North Carolina for a liberal support.

Its affairs are judiciously and economically administered.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent, Elizabeth City

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—



I AM TAKING

Ambrotypes, Melaeotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, old pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

MILLAR, GRANDY & ROBERTS,

SUCCESSORS TO

BERKLY, MILLAR & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

16 West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

W. M. Millar,
J. W. Grandy,
L. W. Roberts,
L. Berkley, Special Partner.

☞ N. B. NO GOODS SOLD EXCEPT TO MERCHANTS.

May 19, 1870-1y

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

A Large lot of Fools Cap Paper:
Bill "
Congress Letter "
Note "
Billet "
Also Legal "

Besides an extensive and varied assortment of Envelopes, &c. &c., at BUTT'S Drug Store.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool
Jan. 13, 1870-1v.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Have just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of latest Styles of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

of all descriptions, colors and prices, to suit every purchaser.

The best selection of

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

IRISH LINNENS,

WHITE GOODS,

COTTONS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKING,

and a large stock of fine Lad Hosiery.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philidelphia made Ladies, Mens and Childrens

BOOTS & SHOES.

A nice assorted stock of Beavers for Ladies Cloaks.

Broad Cloths, Beavers and Casemeres in large quantity and sold cheap.

Ready-made Clothing of all descriptions and at all prices.

Clothing also made to order.

Gents Furnishing Goods of the latest and most improved styles always in season.

HATS & CAPS.

Trunks, Valices. R. R. Bags and Umbrellars in great abundance and a great many other articles not mentioned sold cheap.

CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CUT TO MEASURE AT

JACOB SALOMONSKYS & CO.,
In the "Barney Tisdale" Stores on Road Street.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Oct., 27, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALSO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to

Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newberne, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A. B. and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.
E. CITY, N. C., May, 19 1870.

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1870

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distilation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist,
of 16 Years' Experience.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

NONE ARE GENUINE.

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
May 5, 1y 45-1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO

CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS.

ALL RETAIL ORDERS AMOUNTING TO $20 AND OVER DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

HAMILTON EASTON & SONS,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

In order the better to meet the wants of their Retail Customers at a distance, have established a

SAMPLE BUREAU,

and will, upon application, *promptly send by mail* full lines of Samples of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, guaranteeing at all times to sell *as low*, if not at *less prices*, than any house in the country.

Buying our goods from the largest and most celebrated manufacturers in the different parts of Europe, and importing the same by Steamers direct to Baltimore, our stock is at all times promptly supplied with the novelties of the London and Paris Markets.

As we buy and sell *only for cash, and make no bad debts*, we are able and willing to sell our goods at FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. LESS PROFIT than if we gave credit.

In sending for samples specify the kind of goods desired. We keep the best grades of every class of goods, from the lowest to the most costly.

Orders anaccompanied by the cash, will be sent C, O, D.

PROMPT PAYING WHOLESALE BUYERS are invited to inspect the Stock in our Jobbing and Packing Department. Address

HAMILTON EASTON & SONS,
197, 199, 201 and 203 West Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 27th.,—70—1y.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

262 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE,*

Have the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK In the city of SCHOOL MEDICAL and LAW, and DENTAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS.

An immense supply of GENERAL BANK AND COUNTING-HOUSE.

STATIONERY.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling

The same careful Attention given to ORDERS as to PERSONAL PURCHASES.

INSIDE FIGURES ALWAYS.

Send for Catalogues, &c.
14-6m.

PROFESSIONAL.—

I take this method of informing my patrons, friends and citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, also those of Camden Currituck and Perquimans counties, that I can now be found at all hours, when not Professionally absent, either at my residence, next door to Samuel Cartwright's store, or my office next door to C. C. Allen & Bro., Road street. All calls for service or cases intrusted to my care will receive strict punctuality, and I require prompt settlements of all persons employing me. I shall keep constantly on hand a supply of Standard Medicines, and such persons as prefer it can get prescriptions and medicines at my office. All office practice must be cashed at the time of service. I wish all orders for services left either at my residence or on a slate in my office.

R. H. McINTOSH, M. D.
E. City, N. C.—34-1y.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE

best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a vehicle that this is the place to buy them.

Repairing done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH.
Elizabath City, Nov. 25, 1869.—tf.

VARIETY STORE.

I take this method of informing the public that I have just received at my store on Leather Hill, a new and selected stock of

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also an extensive assortment of hardware, cutlery, notions, patent medicines, &c., &c. Also a fresh lot of confectioneries, consisting in part of candies, oranges, fruits, nuts, &c., &c., all of which I propose to sell cheap, for cash—my motto being small profits and quick sales.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. KEATON & HORTON.
24-1y

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
13-tf Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ I am also dealer in genuine Chester White pigs. J. W. BARNARD.
33—m.

JONE'S LIVERY STABLES

At Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on Main street, a few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, &c., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.
Mar. 17, 1870.—38—1y.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.
P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

115 Smith's Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

TO PARTIES WANTING HORSES *OR MULES.*

The subscriber residing two and a half miles South east of Elizabeth City, keeps on hand and is constantly prepared to supply Farmers and others with Horses and Mules, and on as favorable terms as they can be purchased at Norfolk. In selecting his stock he is careful to purchase such only as are sound and will be of service to parties wishing to buy.

J. C. PERRY.
20-3m.

WALTER CLARK

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in Courts of Halifax, Martin, Bertie, and Northampton Counties. Also, in Federal and Supreme Courts.

Collections made in any part of North Carolina. 2-1y.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina during its present session for a Charter for a new Cemetery at Elizabeth City, to be called "Holly Wood Cemetery."

R. F. OVERMAN,
J. M. WHEDBEE.
31—6t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS ar now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds.
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only.
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " " with Fi. Fa clause,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders,
Summons for Relief.
Prosecution Bonds.
Citation to Renew Bond.
Bills of Lading.
Complaint to obtain Search Warrant.
Subpœna, Superior Court.
Search Warrants.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.
Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN"

PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LABELS,
POSTERS,

And every other description of Letter-Press Printing,

PLAIN AND FANCY,

ALL EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

COURT BLANKS,

FOR LAWYERS, MAGISTRATES, CONSTABLES, CLERKS, &c.,

of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,
P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

BANKING HOUSE.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.
July 15, 1869-1y.

GUIRKIN & CO.

BANKERS & BROKERS,
COBB'S BRICK BUILDING, ROAD St,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Do a general Banking business,

Buy and Sell, Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange,

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

☞ *Interest allowed on Deposits.*

Also Agents for FIRST CLASS LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Policies effected at lowest rates and in best Companies in the world. 28-tf.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case..... 2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day..... 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night..... 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile..... 2 00
" each after mile, per mile..... 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather..... 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather..... 1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869—tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869—1y.

PHYSICIANS—

Can find at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S Drug Store, *Fresh* Hyrate of Chloral, Extract of Calaber Bean, Hydrastin Leptandrin, Permanginate of Potash, Phosporic Acid, Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Patassa. Ammo. Citrate of Bismuth, Hypodermic Syringes, Extract of Lettue, Sequi. Chlori. and Per Sulphate of Iron, &c. &c. &c. Oct. 26, 1870.

PROFESSIONAL.—

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Can be found at all hours of the day, at his Drug Store. In consequence of ill health he is engaged almost exclusively in an Office Practice. Those wishing medical attention will find him at home at all hours and avoid the annoyance of hunting a Physician absent on professional duties in the country.

E. City Sept. 15, 1870.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, about One hundred acres of land, situated on Dry Ridge, Pasquotank county, N. C., about 15 miles South of Elizabeth City. It is excellent farm land, about 20 acres timbered.

Terms—One Thousand Dollars *Cash:* the balance in one and two years. For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his residence, or of J. B. Lester & Co., in Elizabeth City.

J. W. SAWYER.
31—3m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN

CORN CULTURE!

THOMA'S

PATENT SMOOTHING HARROW AND *BROADCAST WEEDER*

Will thoroughly clean from weeds 15 TO 20 ACRES OF CORN PER DAY. It has nearly 100 Steel Teeth inclining backwards.

The draft is very light, although the ground is covered at each passage is over nine feet.

Owing to the direction of the teeth it does not injure the more strongly rooted corn, when drawn broad-cast over it, while the tenderest surface weeds are thoroughly destroyed.

It is an addition the best pulverizer of the surface ever used, as the teeth never clog with weeds or adhesive earth.

It has been used with the most complete success in nearly every State in the Union.

PRICE.—It will be sent on receipt of $5, from Geneva, N. Y., or from our depots in Chicago, Champaign, Ill., St. Louis, Cairo, Alexandria, Va., Baltimore, or Philadelphia, for $2 additional, and from Leavenworth, Kansas, for $3 additional.

For full particulars please send for illustrated circular to

J. J. THOMAS & CO., Geneva, N. Y.
26-3m.

BONE DUST.

The subscriber has just erected at this Depot near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than heretofore made by him, the chemical properties resorted to, enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with a Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States, and former Editor of the "American Farmer and General Register," will have charge of the office, 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags—No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform before I have no "non-admittance" signs on the premises. Persons are free to examine the factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent commission merchants, as my prices do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *simple*, and its quality cannot be made inferior to the price.

JOSHUA HOPKINS,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old